THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

May 18, 1946

TRADE PROSPECTS DIM

AN EDITORIAL

Reds Like Army Life

By Edward Rohrbough

Kunming Transformed

By Charles J. Canning

Tokyo War Crimes Trial

By Lin Wo-chiang

SHIPPING SWINDLE

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

Maladministration

To The Editor:

The worsening situation in Formosa has for months provided food for thought to many thinking Chinese people in this city. They have read your editorial of April 6 on the same subject with profound interest.

There is now the danger of the Formosan Chinese being alienated from China and other sections of the Chinese people on the mainland. The occasion calls for plain speaking in plain human language. I have no axe to grind, but the whole situation in Formosa, which I recently visited, is, to say the least, sickening. Daylight pillage and robbery have become rampant; the main problem is the food problem. Foodstuffs have been cornered by Chen Yi under false pretenses.

I may also say that no high officials in Formosa today dare to venture out to remote places for fear of their lives. This is poor advertisement for China's cause; it is hardly thinkable that the Chinese leaders and bureaucrats today are treating their own kinsmen far worse than they would have treated the enemy —the Japs in this city are faring far better than the underdogs in Formosa.

I am an eye-witness to this sad state of affairs, and I feel that, as an honest ordinary citizen, I have a perfect right to tell my compatriots and the world what is happening in Formosa—now become a volcano of seething disaffection—thanks to Chen Yi's unenlightened administration.

FREDERICK WONG.

Shanghai,
May 10, 1946.

Railway Rackets

To The Editor:

Please grant me space to explain to your readers why the night express of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway always is crowded and most first-class passengers could get no seat the whole way. I once left for Shanghai from Nanking by the nine o'clock night express. By reason of official business, I got my ticket very easily. Besides, the station master told me I had been reserved a compartment when I showed my certificate. I wondered why he was so big-hearted as to give me a compartment.

The train started at nine. I came to the compartment and was surprised to see on the door a large notice saying it was reserved for such and such an organization (my organization)! I entered and found it very comfortable. There was room for eight, but I was the only passenger. I marveled at the thoughtfulness of the station master, but soon realized that this was a mere pretext for squeeze.

Almost half of the first-class passengers had to stand outside the compartments. They dared not enter as all the compartments were reserved and on the door of each was a notice naming an organization.

When the train had left the station, I saw a passenger ask the boy to find him a seat and give him $2000. The boy accepted the money and led him to my compartment. Half-an-hour later another passenger came in. In two hours my room was full to capacity—eight passengers. From their conversation I knew that each had paid the boy $2000 or more.

Thus the racket was clearly revealed. When I returned from Shanghai, I got neither compartment nor, at first, any seat. By the same method,—that is, by giving the boy money,—I got a seat. This is the secret of "reserved compartments" on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

CHAO PIN.

Kaifeng, Honan,
May 9, 1946.

Males Flee Kompo

To The Editor:

A long-time reader of the China Weekly Review, I have noted with some surprise and, frankly, regret, the inclusion of articles by Mr. Edward Rohrbough, who, unquestionably, is pro-Communist and seems to regard the Reds as Democrats to whom the Chinese would be wise to entrust the government of their country simply because the common people have suffered *less* under their domination than under the Kuomintang or its predecessors, the warlords or tuchuns.

Mr. Rohrbough evidently is very new to China. He pours so much honey into his writings that it is apparent he thinks they simply cannot do any wrong. With him, an expert wielder of the hammer, perhaps a born "aginner," everybody's out of step except the Reds! Not having been in Communist-dominated areas, for which thank goodness, I cannot personally take issue with him, but what can he alibi for the story told me by my pre-war office boy, who has just returned to claim his old job.

First, the man came back to Shanghai from a farm in the Kompo section of North Kiangsu only because, he says, he would have been pressed into military service with the Reds if he, and all the other males of military age who could get away, hadn't skipped. Is that Democracy? And is it any worse than the

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JOHN W. POWELL — EDWARD ROHRBOUGH
FANG FU-AN, *Financial Editor* — F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager*

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KMT could do—or the tuchuns actually did when they were getting their hordes ready for fighting?

Second, they bumped off a few hayseeds just to convince the others that it would be best to heed Communist orders. This terrorized the poor country folks, who thereafter gave up whatever the Reds demanded in rice, poultry, cattle, etc., sometimes getting Communist paper money in payment, sometimes not. Likewise, of course, it hastened the flight of those who had not been pressed into service either as soldiers or laborers to carry supplies, munitions, etc.

Third, and this is the point, they brought terror where peace had reigned and, bad as conditions now are with the Communists in occupation, worse is to follow as there are signs, the country folk say, that the Nationalists are preparing to strike, thus precipitating fighting with its inevitable toll of life and property among the innocent bystanders, this time the Kompoites.

No, Mr. Rohrbough, this is China, so let the Chinese run it their way. If you think the Reds have any right in Kompo, then you should concede the KMT some rights, too, for after all they got there first by ousting oppressive militarists and establishing what the world believed to be a step in the direction of democratic rule.

I know there is graft, corruption and even some glimmerings of Hitlerism and Himmlerism in the liberated cities, but why not give the Chinese Republic, as represented by the Chiang Kai-shek regime, a chance to make good in its post-war job, which is a tremendous one. Remember, graft and corruption are an evil to be found everywhere in the world today, in greater or lesser measure. Being "have nots," what do you imagine the Communists would do should they ever get the reins of government in their hands, which heaven forbid.

Try to see "the silver lining"—there usually is one in China, more ways than one—and view the Communists a little more objectively. While I appreciate that the Review prints articles such as Mr. Rohrbough's to give the other side, I think there has been too much of that particular type of juvenile inanity.

A. D. C.

Shanghai,
May 7, 1946.

Students Or Teachers?

To The Editor:

The Chinese Government is going to send many students abroad for further studies on governmental support. It is perhaps not improper to reconsider the matter in the light of ever-spreading professors' strikes.

It is not the purpose of this letter to give reasons pro or con to the policy of sending students to foreign countries on public funds, but it does wish to bring out the issue, in fairness to all, whether this action at the present moment is justified.

When a student is sent by the Government it is understood that the benefit which he derives will be for the good of the nation as a whole. Well, then, when he returns he is expected to engage in some sort of public service, such as a professorship or government office. These posts are now paid on approximately the same basis. Let us say that a full professor now gets CNC$120,000 a month, equivalent to US$60. Calculated on the basis of purchasing power it is perhaps equal to about US$15. The professor has a whole family to support with this meager amount. According to regulations of the Ministry of Education a full professorship is offered only to a holder of a Ph. D. degree or its equivalent who has

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made outstanding contributions in his line. This means at least several more years after the doctorate degree is earned and the position is the highest one any government employee can reasonably expect to have.

Is it not plain enough that a student who is sent to get an education to prepare himself for a job which eventually pays him US$15 a month deserves an allowance much less than this? If the Government could manage to send a student at, say, US$5 a month we would have no objection. If not, we consider it very unfair to professors at home who are underpaid because of lack of funds. In that case the Government should not expect professors to cooperate. If the Government really lacks educational funds, why should it send students abroad at a cost of about 10 professors per student? We can not refrain from thinking that this is just another self-made chance for corrupt officialdom to play favoritism.

We feel it a great insult to the professors if the Government spends more on a student than on a professor. If the professors let it go, we see only the reason that they are worth only so much and, if that is the case, we should demand that the Government replace all professors not worthy of the post.

I would like to hear your opinion on this question in an editorial.

BEWILDERED.

Chungking,
May 8, 1946.

Tuition Reassessed

To The Editor:

To aid our teachers and school's daily expenses, our school authorities are demanding we pay a reassessment of tuition. I am very sympathetic with our dear teachers who, with the soaring prices of rice and commodities, can hardly sustain their families. But in regard to those who cannot afford to do so or have no obligation to pay, the school authorities should reflect.

I am of the opinion that the authorities have no right to require a reassessment, because our regulations specifically rule that tuition is for the entire term and do not denote that under certain conditions a reassessment may be required.

So I consider that the appellation "Reassessment of Tuition" would be better changed into "Contribution for Teachers" for it would be more logical and scrupulous. I hope the school authorities will adopt the proper attitude for guests in approaching us, otherwise we hosts will feel no obligation to pay.

PAUL YUAN.

Shanghai,
May 9, 1946.

Thanks, Gen. Marshall!

To The Editor:

All Chinese, with very few exceptions, certainly think they owe a debt of gratitude to General Marshall for his indefatigable efforts towards the unity and reform of China. China is like a bedridden person suffering from a protracted illness; she needs a learned and experienced doctor who has the zeal and patience to cure.

Chinese are peace-loving people. Through many years of chaos and troubles, people have aspired for peace as a farmer prays for rain in a drought. However, the concensus is that China's present internal strife never can be settled by the Chinese themselves. Judging by the circumstances, there are plenty of reasons to believe so.

Simultaneously negotiations are under way between the representatives of the

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Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists and fighting is in progress in Kiangsu, Shantung and the Northeastern Provinces between their troops. Numerous people are being killed or rendered homeless. For what? I have been told by a foreign friend that Chinese politics are a mystery which varies intermittently. Today they are friends, tomorrow enemies, the day after tomorrow nobody knows what.

Notwithstanding the above facts, the Chinese people pledge their staunch support to General Marshall in his mediation, and offer him their best wishes for his success.

WANG TSE-TSHUNG.

Shanghai,
May 10, 1946.

Razzberries

To The Editor:

Thanks for your editorial on "Home, Sweet Home?" It certainly will be the very opposite of a pleasure to every law-abiding citizen to have SMG policemen entering his home anytime the cops feel like doing so. We certainly read with misgivings the announcement regarding "a reasonable hour," for we know all too well how arbitrary policemen are and how they profit from being unreasonable and nasty.

The Police Chief has resigned once again. Can it be a result of the howl that has greeted the SMG announcement regarding police visits to homes and shops being made a matter of daily routine. If the reception given the plan in the press is any criterion, he should quit—but I'd suggest he take along this screwy idea, too.

Keep up the good work.

A. LEE.

Shanghai.
May 13, 1946.

No Place For Cops!

To The Editor:

I wish to add my protest to the outcry that has been raised against the Police Bureau's plan to have specially-assigned policemen, 450 of them, it is said, do nothing but visit houses in Shanghai. They would be a real nuisance not only in my case, but in many parallel ones.

In the four-room Chinese house in which I reside, there are no less than five families. Literally, the people are piled in because houses are so scarce and the cost (key money) prohibitive and clerks in my position just cannot afford to buy at a time when food, transportation, and almost everything else are prohibitive. We have three beds for the four of us in the room my family occupies and I just wouldn't know where to accommodate a visitor—policeman or not. As you say, the idea certainly should be dropped dead, and buried without any crocodile tears.

H. C. MEI.

Shanghai,
May 12, 1946.

Keep 'Em Short!

Readers desirous of expressing views in the Review are requested whenever possible to type their letters—and to provide their names and addresses. Moreover, it is imperative that letters be brief and to the point.

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Trade Prospects Dim

CONTRARY to expectations voiced by Chinese and American businessmen during the past several months, "conditions" are not showing any great improvement and today we are almost as far from enjoying normal two-way trade between China and America as we were at the time of the Japanese surrender.

Discounting the fact that trade conditions throughout the world are far from normal, that reconversion in both China and America has not been completed, there still could be considerable trade today, providing certain remedial steps were taken by the Chinese Government. At present America is in a position to sell — and buy too. Evidence of her ability to sell was given this week by the announcement from Washington that commercial exports — exports other than UNRRA, Lend-Lease or U.S. Government shipments — totaled US$586,000,000 during March. This is the highest figure for any single month since January, 1921. Evidence of her desire to buy is given weekly by the large number of buyers and traders who arrive from the States—merchants who now are returning to the States in disgust almost as fast as new ones arrive.

It still is pretty much a one way street, with China rapidly using her limited foreign exchange credits and failing to replace them because of the lack of export goods. Customs figures for the first three months of this year give a clear picture of China's trade position. Each month imports have risen in value, while exports have declined. In March, the last month for which figures are available, imports were valued at CNC$44,200,000,000, while exports dropped to CNC$4,462,000,000. Obviously China's small gold reserves cannot last much longer at this rate.

Political and social unrest, coupled with physical devastation, result in such high prices for the few exportable items produced, that little can be sold abroad without government subsidy. At the same time corruption and ineptitude in public office aid in preventing ordinary Chinese businessmen from functioning. Because of too much attention paid to controlling foreign trade and not enough to internal conditions, the export business has become a losing proposition for legitimate Chinese firms and they have been driven into speculation and hoarding activities in the internal market.

Meanwhile, China is fast losing out as an international trading country. India, the Philippines and Japan are on the way to recovery, while Chinese Government spokesmen dreamily talk of how China is going to take over Japan's former markets, To date China has not even been able to recover its *own* former markets, let alone those of Japan.

It is high time for Chinese commercial interests to band together and force the Government to come out of its little dream world and face the facts squarely. Unless prompt and positive action is taken by both private and public interests to expedite exports, China will always be in this same position of looking to the future. Next year and the year after dinners will be given, speeches made, programs mapped out for the "future," while today's opportunities slide past, never to come again.

Educational Reforms

SINCE the Japanese surrender it has become increasingly clear that drastic reforms in the nation's educational system are needed. So far most efforts in the educational field have been directed toward securing increased governmental control of students and teachers, with virtually no attempts made toward improving facilities or the lot of teachers and students.

Following the liberation of Occupied China, the Central Government's sole concern, as far as education was concerned, seemed to be to "purge" Liberated Area students of their pro-Japanese thoughts, which it was assumed they naturally must have absorbed during the war. This attempt was partially thwarted by students and teachers who refused to be purged, who demonstrated continuously until they forced the Government in most cases to modify or cancel the purge orders.

Following this fiasco, the Government pursued a hands off policy for a short period, until certain nationalistic elements attempted to mobilize students throughout the nation for patriotic demonstrations against the Americans, British, French and Russians. This campaign was short lived as students in the large educational centers such as Kunming, Chengtu, Shanghai and Nanking had other objectives for which they were more interested in fighting.

The impossibility of imposing strict control was brought home to the authorities early last December when machinegun bullets and hand grenades failed to subdue the embattled students of Kunming who were demanding freedom of speech.

For the past few months educational authorities have, with a few exceptions, left the students and professors alone. That is, there have been comparatively few recent attempts to use force in order to bring schools "into line." Rather, it ap-

pears, a policy of starvation and privation is being followed.

We have always been pretty close to student movements and activities, since students and teachers have formed a large section of our reading audience for the past 25 years. Each week we receive dozens of letters from educational institutions throughout the country in which the writers describe local conditions, express agreement with us or take issue.

In any event it seems evident that today's policy is one of neglect. In recent weeks we have had a flood of letters from students and professors describing almost intolerable conditions which often are far worse than existed during the war, either in Free China or in Occupied China. The teachers receive little or no pay, both students and teachers receive scanty rations of poorest quality, housing for all is pitifully inadequate.

These lines might be written about almost any group today and be explained by the generally poor conditions prevailing in the country, except for the fact that nearly every move made by educational authorities is a hostile one, calculated to aggravate rather than improve. While the government announces improved conditions for civil servants, soldiers and others, the only announcements regarding schools and colleges are statements "explaining" why aid cannot be given, or why new repressive measures have been instituted.

China's schools are being neglected and allowed to deteriorate rapidly. For a nation so badly in need of educated citizens, this seems a particularly heinous crime.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel, but Not in Politics

WHO SAYS WE NEED AN ARMY OF A MILLION AND A HALF? FOR WHAT?! THE WAR IS OVER! WHERE IS THE ENEMY?! LET US WITHDRAW OUR ARMIES OF OCCUPATION—
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P.S. —AND TO END THE DRAFT AND RETURN AMERICA TO THE PHYSICAL IMPOTENCE AND DREAMY ISOLATIONISM OF PRE PEARL HARBOR
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Shipping Swindle

REVELATION of a US$6,000,000,000 shipping swindle involving U.S. ship owners, the Maritime Commission and its wartime adjunct, the War Shipping Administration, recalled a similar scandal following the first World War.

While Shanghai's shipping difficulties could not be laid at the door of WSA or local shipping companies since the 4000 odd people here awaiting transportation across the Pacific could place the blame squarely upon the Army, which one week allows a transport to sail with 750 vacancies and the next week orders civilian passengers off all ships so surplus military personnel can be sent home, this latest expose of American corruption was particularly unwelcome to Shanghailanders depending almost entirely upon U.S. shipping.

According to the Magazine *In Fact*, the following evidence had been uncovered despite frantic attempts of the Maritime Commission and WSA to obscure the facts:

1) Juggling of US$5,822,873,498.50 of funds up to June, 1943.

2) Payment to favored shipowners of exorbitant sums for new ship construction, obsolete vessels and sunken ships.

3) Purchase and resale of merchant ships at tremendous losses to the government and the payment of excessive charter rates to private companies for these vessels.

4) Disregard for Congressmen and taxpayers who sought facts and figures of the wasteful operation of the agencies.

As a result of disclosures made by members of Congress several top personnel changes have been made in the Maritime Commission, including Admiral Emory S. Land, who resigned just prior to a report filed by the U.S. Comptroller General indicating "huge sums entrusted to those in control have not been properly accounted for."

The Comptroller General's indictment listed 60 specific errors in accounts. Among the "assets" was $13,000,000 worth of vessels lost at sea and at the bottom of the ocean.

The indictment gave the history of one ship as an example of the bilking the American taxpayers have been taking. This ship, built by the Government during World War I at a cost of $1,966,000, was sold to a private shipping firm in 1932 for $48,000 by the Maritime Commission. From 1933 to 1937 the Government paid a mail subsidy of $247,000 for mail carried by the ship. During 1937-1940 the Commission paid the shipping firm an additional $139,000 as an operating subsidy. In 1941 the Commission paid the owners a charter fee of $326,000 for one round trip to the Red Sea. Later the ship was lost at sea and the Commission paid the owner $726,000 as insurance.

Subtracting the $48,000 paid the Commission by the owners at the time of purchase, this one ship cost the Government a grand total of $3,556,000.

It would seem that public corruption is not confined exclusively to China.

Congress is considering a retirement plan. Some critics will be disappointed, however, to learn that it is piece-meal.

One-Sided Coverage

THE press of the world had a substantial share in setting the stage for the last global debacle. The uncontrolled American press, which the world has learned to trust above most others, was far from blameless. With the opportunity and the responsibility of warning the world of the meaning and strength of Fascism in Europe and in Asia, the American press fulfilled its obligation only to a degree and to its discredit helped perpetuate a number of dogmas as dangerous as they were false.

You remember them. A few were:

"France has the strongest army in the world. Hitler would have to sacrifice a million men to crack the Maginot Line—if he could do it at all."

"Japan is bankrupting herself in China both in her economy and in her military strength. It would be impossible for her to start war with the western powers."

"The Italians are bringing civilization to Ethiopia and their conquest of that country is a 'Good Thing.' "—This one was largely a product of Brisbane and the Hearst organs.

"Chamberlain has won a real diplomatic victory at Munich." If you don't believe that one, you have only to re-read the editorials of the summer of '39.

And later: "The Russians can't fight. The Finns, with only a little outside help, may actually beat them."

You remember them and you remember their results—Paris, Norway, Greece, the Western Desert, and later Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, New Guinea.

They were the products of lop-sided coverage given world events as they transpired during the '30's. Sometimes they were manufactured by correspondents and editors who slanted their stories to prove preconceived views of their employers. Sometimes those who helped build the dogmas were only ignorant.

Now in China, a spasmodic civil war of the gravest international significance receives the same kind of lop-sided coverage that helped implant the above-named distortions in the public mind. For one reason or another, almost all foreign correspondents have reported only one side of the war. Peiping, Chungking, Shanghai, Nanking and Manchuria have all received thorough coverage. But except for a few flying trips to Kalgan and Yenan and an accident which saw five correspondents in Changchung after the city changed hands, coverage of the other side has been spotty and sketchy. As a result, people of the world cannot have any very accurate idea of the proportion and purport of the civil war, let alone the day-to-day progress of fighting and negotiations.

Last week the results of this one-sided coverage became apparent, at least to us. In a story which told of the Communist "threat" to Nanking and Shanghai, there was the announcement that Kuomintang forces have taken Shao Pu. The town is as small as the name indicates and few Chinese know where it is. We do because we were there between Christmas and New Year's when the Communist New 4th Army first took it from a garrison of Japs and Puppets. It is about 20 li south of Kao Yu on the Grand Canal and represents the farthest penetration of the Kuomintang up the Grand Canal since the "Double Tenth."

Also last week there was the announcement, circulated in the local press, that Communist troops had used gas against Nationalist troops at Yenchow in Central Shantung. Not so long ago, we sat in the front lines of the New 4th Army outside that city for almost an entire night while the garrison of the town fired hundreds of rounds of ammunition well over our heads and the heads of the New 4th. Not a single shot was fired back from the Communist positions. The commander inside the city was General Wu Hua-wen of Wang Ching-wei's 3rd Front Army and the garrison was manned by troops he had commanded when he served the Japs. The New 4th Army troops outside the walls were the Chittong troops from Chekiang, as likely to use atomic bombs as gas.

Distortions like those of last week may be individually unimportant, but their effect en masse, disseminated through foreign news agencies, may quite possibly be that of replacing the old dogmas in the minds of people all over the world with a new set of dogmas as fallacious and as dangerous as those that paved the road for World War II. It seems high time for the uncontrolled press to realize that its responsibility extends far beyond the business of telling its owners and readers the things they would like to believe.

Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, is reported ready to return and become head of state. Since it's an improvement that is sought, however, Don is the wrong Juan.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

May 14, 1921

Bed-fellows?

Strange as it may seem an alliance in the Far East between Great Britain and Japan was first suggested by Baron von Eckardstein, German charge d'affairs in London.

* * *

Equal Suffrage

According to their own interpretation of the district election law in Kwangtung, the Cantonese suffragettes believe that they have the right to vote at the coming district election for magistrates and legislators.

* * *

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

May 16, 1936.

Milestone

The promulgation of the Draft Constitution of the Republic of China by the National Government on May 5 marked the end of two and a half decades of effort at constitution-making in China.

* * *

Visitor

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a member of the wealthy American family of that name, who has achieved world-wide fame as a journalist, arrived in Shanghai after making a tour of Japan.

War Transforms Sleepy Kunming Into Busy Modern Industrial, Commercial Center

By CHARLES J. CANNING

EIGHT years of war against Japanese aggression have brought about lots of tremendous and far-reaching changes in every aspect of Chinese life—political, economic, social and cultural. To the layman, the political and economic changes are the easiest to see because they directly affect the everyday life of the people; while the social changes are rather slow and at times latent, hardly visible to the man in the street. All these changes have much to do with shaping China's future and it is worth while to make a cursory study of some of them.

Back in the "good old pre-war days," times were easy and life was all beer and skittles, I am told by old-timers. Take Kunming, for example. The city had the easy-going, plain-living, care-free, tranquil and indolent character of a typical rural town and had very little of the urban hustling, bustling and fast-living that it displays nowadays. As a rule, shops seldom opened until 11 o'clock in the morning or noon. Early risers were generally looked down upon as belonging to the lower classes. The reason was that only laborers would get up early to earn their bread daily while the idle rich would stay up late into the night playing mahjong and smoking opium and enjoy a sweet sleep in the fresh air of the morning.

Take It Or Leave It

Department stores were few and far between in those days.. There was no such thing as business advertising or salesmanship. The shop clerks' attitude toward the customers was usually the disgusting one of "take-it-or-leave-it" and there was no haggling over prices, either. If you were insenible enough to ask "silly" questions or complain of the inferior quality of their goods, they simply turned away, looking up at the ceiling without bothering to answer your questions or stared at you with a highly offended expression of their faces that seemed to say "Get out of here, you boob, and don't make yourself a nuisance."

Before the war transportation facilities in Yunnan were notoriously poor and the only modern means of communication with the outside world was the "not-too-good" Yunnan-Indo-China Railway. Even so, there remained the trouble of obtaining Chinese passports and French visas.

"Closed-Door Policy"

The situation was made all the more difficult by the provincial authorities, who seemed to hold to a "closed-door policy" and frowned upon anyone who wanted to go out and see things lest he should fall victim to dangerous "new-fangled ideas." One governor was reported to have told his commissioner of education that the students should be taught just "plain reading, writing and arithmetic with no fancy frills or doo-dads."

The fact is that in those days of seclusion, the native of Yunnan had more difficulty in getting out to Shanghai than did a Shanghailander in going to Europe or America. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the natives of this province should be a narrow-minded, conservative and self-important lot. They were low in efficiency and were content to rest easy with things as they were.

Situation Changes

However, the whole situation was radically changed during the war. The rapid development of overland and air communications, the astounding growth of industry and business, the ever-expanding importance of Yunnan's position as one of the principal bases in the grand counter-offensive, the moving in of a great number of well-known cultural and educational institutions, the presence of Allied armed forces—all these combined to work wonderful changes and make the city what it is today.

The most remarkable things, and one that you cannot possibly fail to note, is that during the war there came into existence a disproportionably large number of industrial and business establishments. Before the outbreak of hostilities, Kunming could boast of only one factory that was recognized to be up to the standards set by the Factory Law. But in the summer of 1945 before the surrender of Japan there were more than 50 modern plants and works of this category.

Contrasts Striking

In addition, all manner of modern stores sprang up like mushrooms during the war. This added to the speedy "modernization," at least on the surface, of the city and wrought profound changes in the life of the people. It has been reported on good authority that about 68 percent of Kunming's job-holding population is engaged in industry and commerce, which offers a striking contrast to the situation prevailing in the pre-war years when the population was predominantly agricultural in composition and the people employed in industry and business made up only from 35 to 40 percent of the population.

Life in time of war isn't a bed of roses. If the war with Japan was a life-and-death struggle for China as a nation, war-time life also was a bitterly severe fight for personal existence. People had to adapt themselves to the rapidly changed conditions and fight hard to live or they were down and out. Stiff competition and the bitter struggle for existence forced the people of Yunnan to change to some extent their traditional way of life and to adopt nilly-willy new ways of doing things.

Considerable progress has been made in that respect. An excellent illustration is to be found in the steady elevation of the cultural levels of the people. Out of the 740 freshmen admitted to the National Southwest Associated University in 1939, when the university first moved to Yunnan, only 12 (an insignificant 1.62 percent) were graduates of local middle schools. But in 1944 native graduates accounted for 57 of the 495 freshmen enrolled in the university, representing about 11.71 percent. This increase in percentage is really remarkable

Middle Classes Bankrupt

Another highly significant and important change that is likely to have far-reaching consequences in China's politics in the future is the steady and rapid concentration of national wealth in the hands of a small number of people and the increased bankruptcy and extinction of the middle classes.

Eight years of war have rendered millions of people homeless, penniless and jobless, thus speeding up the process of the bankruptcy of the well-to-do middle classes both in the rural districts and in the cities. Fleeing for dear life before the approach of the enemy and leaving behind everything, even beloved and dear ones, hundreds of thousands went bankrupt overnight.

"Nouveau Riches" Take Over

A new class of upstarts and multi-millionaires has come into existence. The outstanding characteristic of this new class of parvenus is that they combine government official, unscrupulous war profiteer, shady speculator, tax-dodger and black-hearted hoarder all in one. The enforcement of absurd and highly ridiculous controls and restrictions in war time had driven the bona fide industrialist and businessman to desperation or even out of existence and cleared the path for this special-privileged class.

It is public knowledge that during the war many government officials took advantage of war-time monopoly or control to make big money at the expense of private interests and the people, and gradually concentrated in their hands a large portion of the nation's wealth. At the last session of the People's Political Council and at the meeting of the second plenary session of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, there had been much

bitter and hostile criticism of what they called "bureaucracy capital" and it was recognized that drastic measures should be taken to curb the harmful activities of this capital before China's national economy could be stabilized.

Here in Kunming, people are talking of the "50 families" that own approximately 40 percent of the city's wealth. It is understood that two-thirds of these war-born multi-millionaires are present or former government officials turned businessmen.

Discontent Mounting

The concentration of social wealth and the increased bankruptcy of the middle classes have had their political consequences. The war-born government-official-millionaire class is getting more conservative, because they have got something to conserve. The vast mass of people is becoming more and more discontented and rebellious. The former are determined to maintain the status quo at any cost, while the latter, unable to live any longer under present conditions, are equally determined to introduce some change.

This tendency is especially pronounced in the rural districts, where the devastatons of war and bad government had caused greater damage than they did in the cities. A couple of weeks ago I had a chance of making a trip to a district 20 miles from Kunming and I was hignly impressed with the desperate plight of the country folks and their grumbling and "whispering campaign."

It may be years before this widening social gap has concrete bearings on China's politics, but that time is sure to come.

Sailor Gets 2½ Yrs. On Manslaughter Rap

E. P. WERDA, a U.S. merchant seaman, was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment this week by the Shanghai District Court following his conviction on a charge of manslaughter in the fatal stabbing of A. S. Spruce, an American sailor.

Werda, through his attorney, Kwei Chungshu, stated that he would appeal to the Shanghai High Court. The fight between the two men, which ended in the death of Spruce, occurred on the night of April 8 in an alleyway outside a brothel. Werda is the second American to appear before the Chinese courts on a criminal charge since the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The United States has expressed willingness to help in the construction of a railway linking Chengtu and Chungking, according to Chinese reports. Work is expected to start in July.

Communist Troops, Unlike American GI's, Strongly Averse To Demobilization

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

THERE are plenty of opposites in China to American usage. Books read from back to front, white is a color of mourning—and the soldiers of the New 4th and 8th Route Communist Armies don't want to go home! At Lin-I, in the Shantung liberated area, I talked not long ago with a Comrade Chen, one of the young men who has the job of telling the Communist soldiers how military reorganization is to be handled, and he says their feeling about demobilization is quite different from that of American GI's. They'd rather stay in the army!

First of all, many of the Communist soldiers enjoy a much better life in the army than they had as coolies, peasants and tenant farmers. Second, many come from homes in parts of China now controlled by the Central Government, and they are afraid they may be victims of discrimination when they return. Third, many have grown up in the army and they know only the army life, so they view the prospect of indoctrination for civilian life with more timidity than they ever showed before the Japs.

Wounded Vets A Problem

Chen says the problem of rehabilitating wounded and crippled soldiers is giving the authorities difficulty because they are not able to support themselves entirely and because few of the marriageable women of the liberated area find them attractive. The authorities are trying to fulfill the function of a Lonely Hearts Club, but there are difficulties.

Detailed instructions for mustering the men out of the armies have not yet been made public, but Chen thinks each man will get about $3000 Anti-Japanese Currency, (equivalent of CNC$30,000, which should keep him for three months, during which time the authorities hope he will find a job. He will also get a suit of civvies.

Three classes of soldiers will get priorities in the discharges, though it's doubtful if "priorities" is the term they'd use to describe their situation. They are: (1) inefficient soldiers, (2) wounded and crippled men, and (3) soldiers of the "People's Army." These last are somewhat like militia in that they never go far from home, but they're more like guerrillas because most of them don't wear uniforms and, when the enemy gets too tough, revert to civilian status, at least in appearances, until the time comes for more favorable action.

"People's Army" Vast

The "People's Army" is everywhere in the liberated areas and included men, women and children. It is so large no authority can give you exact figures as to its strength, and those who have fougnt against it have found it very, very effective.

Because the soldiers of the "People's Army" remain at home, they have first crack at all the good jobs, so the authorities plan to discharge regular troops first so that everyone gets something like an even break.

All soldiers will turn in their weapons for storage, though some soldiers of the "People's Army" will be allowed to keep the old fowling pieces and ancient muskets with which they now guard the highways. Most of such weapons belonged to such soldiers personally anyhow.

Although those soldiers to be retained in the armies are those who have proved their skill and efficiency, the authorities are having to do a little explaining in their direction. They are told they will now have ranks and they don't like it. Heretofore, they were always just "Comrade" and so was everyone also and they don't fancy the idea of being called "sergeant" or "captain," or whatever. Also, those who are members of the Communist Party don't take well to the news that henceforth they cannot engage in any kind of political activity. Chen says one soldier wept when he heard the news and a company commander was so displeased he refused to attend the next discussion meeting. Even soldiers who are not Communists don't like that rule, Chen says, because they're afraid the abolition of the party from the army means democracy among the troops will also disappear.

Education Planned

All of this means there must be a lot of education for those soldiers who remain in the army, of course, and the authorities are already making plans. They expect the first emphasis of such education to be on technical military training. Next will come cultural education. "Cultural education" is what they call it, but actually they mean elementary, or even primary education, as Americans would see it. Such education has been part of the Communist military program for a long time and two hours of a soldiers's day are supposed to be devoted to study.

During the war the troops were often too busy to get two hours of orthodox study every day, so the instructors and the propaganda department devised a couple of "aids to learning" that were probably something entirely new in the history of warfare. Realizing that men had little to think about during long marches, the instructors took to pasting paper characters on the backs of the soldiers. Be-

fore the march, the instructors would give the soldiers lectures on the pronunciation and meaning of the day's characters—usually four or five. Then, during the march, each soldier could study from the back of the soldier in front of him and, when a halt came, the instructors would quiz the soldiers to make sure they hadn't wasted all their time in sightseeing.

A by-product of this system of teaching was that after a battle, the characters pasted on the backs of the Communist soldiers enabled their comrades to identify their own dead at a glance. No one knows what the enemy thought about being opposed by men who rigged themselves up in such fashion.

By another method, the teachers and the propagandists combined education with morale-building. The advance guard of a column would carry posters which it would stick up on the houses of the villages on the march so that the soldiers coming later might read them. Chen says such posters were used only on the very long marches during which the soldiers would surely get tired. Therefore, the material on the posters included cartoons, jokes and perhaps even the news of the day. The idea, of course, was to take the soldiers' minds off their fatigue and teach them a little something at the same time.

The "Little Teacher" system common throughout the liberated areas, was also adopted with the troops, Chen says, and thus more advanced students volunteered to help their slower comrades.. In the villages, "Little Teachers" are children who teach the homefolks the things they learn in school. In the army, any soldier might be a "Little Teacher" and Chen says there were often as many as four in a single platoon. Each company had a cultural instructor, but the "Ltle Teachers" made his work vastly easier.

But with no more "Little Teachers," no more funny stories on the walls, and no more characters on their comrades' backs, the Communist soldiers view the civilian world without zest.

In the turbulent gold bar market, prices continued to fluctuate despite a shipment of 393,000 ounces received by the Central Bank on May 4. In Canton, the Gold Guild suspended sessions for three days because of difficulties arising from the lack of a fixed fineness standard and selling prices. An unofficial source estimated that, because of strict government restrictions of speculation in Soochow, 300 banks are operating secretly in that city.

Local financial circles this week reported the appearance of large number of shares of foreign companies in the local black market. These shares were said to have been released by foreign banks which had been holding them as security.

2,220,000 Chinese Confronted With Problem Of Citizenship In New "Malayan Union"

By NGIAM TONG-FATT

(嚴崇發)

THOUGH the White Paper has clearly stated that the formation of the Malayan Union is a domestic affair and that the increasing complexity of modern administrative, economic and social developments demands a system of government less cumbersome and more adequate for large common services, we, as Chinese citizens, cannot but view the matter with great concern.

The White Paper further stated that international relations as well as the security and other interests of the British Commonwealth require that Malays should be able to exercise an influence as a united and enlightened country appropriate to its economic and strategic importance. All the people who have made the country their home should have the opportunity of a due share in the country's political and cultural institutions.

Chinese Foreign Policy

China has come out of the War as one of the Great Powers, and the conduct of her foreign affairs is to be based upon the Atlantic Charter, the Cairo Declaration, the Moscow Four Power Declaration and the United Nations Organization, as advocated by China's Magna Carta sometime ago.

Her present foreign policy is to have friendly relations with the other great powers. It is not her policy to interfere with any changes brought about by any power, but she cannot sit quietly and merely watch changes which may affect her subjects living under foreign jurisdiction in any part of the world. She must protect the interests of her subjects abroad.

Background Of Union

If we refer to the history of the British Empire, we will find that the statesmen of the 17th and 18th centuries often argued after this fashion regarding British colonies: —"Does a man plant an orchard and allow all comers to enter and pick the fruit?" But the colonists said, "When the fruit is ripe it drops from the parent tree"—meaning that the destiny of all colonies was ultimate separation from the mother-country. Let us study the history of the British Empire carefully in order to find out the fallacy of these arguments.

Until the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria, colonial affairs received little attention from statesmen and the British public. Then in 1836-9 the Canadian rebellion and the colonization of South Australia and New Zealand brought into prominence a new school of thinkers who believed in the future of the empire. Lord Durham preached responsible government, and his successor Lord Elgin showed that it was workable.

From about 1870 we may date the turn of the tide and the beginning of the flow of modern imperialism. Benjamin Disraeli, Conservative prime minister from 1874 to 1880, preached imperial unity and while his actual undertakings were not very fortunate, he at least planted the seed. Most men now believed in the future of the empire, whereas in the earlier period most men had believed that it was destined to break in pieces, as was seen in the case of American Independence.

The South African (Boer) War of 1899-1902 was the test of the new imperialism. It opened unfortunately for the British armies, but the empire showed a solid front, and the dominions not only protested their loyalty, but raised troops of their own and sent them to fight in the common cause. Today the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Union of South Africa, though enjoying self-government, owe loyalty to the British Crown. Such is the background of the British colonial policy. Today history repeats itself.

Malayan Union Born

With the end of the War a new child—the Malayan Union—has been born to the British Empire. The protest of the Malayan Sultans to the British Government regarding their rights and sovereignty was like a chicken twittering its defiance against an eagle. Malaya has a cosmopolitan population and the Chinese make up nearly half of its number, as the following figures will clearly show: —In December 1938 there were estimated to be in Malaya, including Singapore, a total of 5,278,866 persons—Chinese numbered 2,220,000, Malays 2,210,000, Indians 743,000, and the rest being Europeans, Eurasians, etc. In 1938 Singapore had a population of 720,000, of whom more than 75 percent were Chinese.

Malaya owes its prosperity largely to the initiative and industry of the Chinese immigrants. The Chinese, as it were, will be playing the most important part in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Malaya, and thus the broad-based Union Citizenship affecting the Chinese people must be studied with great attention by the Chinese community in Malaya. Let us now turn to the Debates in Parliament and see the views

expressed regarding Union Citizenship affecting the Chinese people.

Viscount Elibank said on January 29, 1946, "It will be seen that there is something in my contention that unless we are careful we shall hand over Malaya and Singapore to the Chinese, and, instead of Malaya and Singapore becoming, as is suggested in this White Paper, a Dominion of the British commonwealth, it will become a Dominion of the Chinese Empire. I say with a full sense of responsibility that we cannot ignore the fact that in China today there is arising a very forceful cult in favor of making the East Chinese. Only last week 5000 students walked through Chungking shouting 'We want Hongkong! We want Hongkong!' If this goes on, as a result of what we are doing today we shall, unless we are careful and provide for the rights of minorities in the area of which we are talking, find that the next cry in China will be 'We want Malaya! We want Malaya!' It will be said that most of the people there are of Chinese origin."

Fears Of Chinese Voiced

Viscount Elibank: "May I be allowed to interpose to ask the noble Viscount this question with regard to the status of citizenship that is to be given? Will it permit the Chinese, if they become more numerous, virtually to take over the Malay State? Is there anything to secure the Malays themselves in their own heritage? I foresee that the Chinese, prolific and numerous as they are, may in time subordinate the Malays to themselves as a race."

Viscount Addison: "I think the noble Viscount knows enough about British ideals and methods of government to understand that it is not our policy to establish privileged minorities. We do not go in for that sort of thing. If in the course of development in some States, as may be the case, the Chinese have become or do become more numerous, it will be open to them to become citizens of the Union if they possess the necessary qualifications."

Viscount Marchwood: "The Chinese are fully aware of their capabilities and resent our taking on the role of super-men, privileged to rule over every class. They look for friendship on our part and not condescension."

Capt. Gammans: "The Chinese have already stated all persons of Chinese race wherever born are Chinese citizens. In any civilized country a person has to undergo a rigorous examination and forswear a previous allegiance before becoming a citizen."

System Simplified

Mr. Arthur Creech-Jones, Under-Secretary for Colonies, reiterated that the government could not abandon the basic principle of common citizenship for Malaya which demanded that political rights in the Malayan Union should be extended to all those who regarded Malaya as their real home and as the object of their loyalty.

The Daily Telegraph commented that the scheme will undoubtedly simplify the over-involved administrative system and this was obviously necessary if Malaya, like other parts of the Empire, was to move toward self-government. The Daily Telegraph welcomed the extension of citizenship to the large number of non-Malays and said that it is important that Chinese who are playing a large part in Malaya's economic life, should feel they have a political and social as well as a commercial stake in the country. In short, by this citizenship it is intended to give, without discrimination of race or creed, to all those who have made the country their homeland, an opportunity to share in Malaya's political and cultural development.

Such is the British point of view.

Chinese Viewpoints

Let us now seek for local Chinese opinions regarding Malayan Union citizenship and see how it affects the Chinese people living in Malaya and Singapore.

Local Chinese opinions can be classified under the following headings:—

The Straits-born Chinese

The Straits-born Chinese often claim themselves to be "King's Chinese," as was advocated by the late Sir Ong-Siang Song several years ago. By birth they are British subjects. That they owe great allegiance to the British Crown is a fact beyond dispute. Their forefathers migrated to Malaya from China hundreds of years ago. They have received their colonial education in Malaya, and it is not surprising to see them conversing either in English or Malay at home. They can't even speak their own mother tongue! They have lost touch with Chinese civilization and culture, but the Allied Victory in this War has at least awakened them to a great extent.

In pre-war days they were granted special privileges and preferences because of their birth; they were admitted into government schools and offices, and because of such privileges and preferences granted to them they often held the China-born in great contempt. The White Paper clearly stated that "Save with the consent of the Governor, no person who is not a Malayan Union citizen will be admitted to public office or membership of Central and Local Councils."

In order that they may again enjoy their former privileges it is but natural that they will acquire Malayan Union citizenship. By acquiring Malayan Union citizenship they will not only be holding some important posts in government offices but will also have a voice in the Central and Local Councils, thus increasing the prestige of the Chinese community in Malaya. Here is an opportunity for them to have a large share in Malaya's future reconstruction. By birth the Straits-born Chinese are British subjects; and as the White Paper stated that "British subjects who acquire Malayan Union citizenship will not thereby lose their British nationality," and as they have made Malaya their second homeland, the only course for them to take is to participate in the Union program and work for the good of the Chinese community. The War has taught the Straits-born Chinese a great deal and it is very encouraging to know that many of them now have a sense of national consciousness and wish to know more about Chinese affairs.

Chinese Businessmen

The prosperity, wealth and progress of Malaya are due chiefly to the enterprise and initiative of the Chinese planters, miners, merchants and tradesmen who constitute the economic backbone of Malaya. The White Paper did not announce anything definite about the position of the businessmen, nor did it mention what would be the privileges affected by the Malayan Union if they acquired Malayan Union citizenship. So far as we can see, the Union will enforce regulations and restrictions for those who are not citizens of the Malayan Union. That preferenec will be given to those who are citizens of the Union is evident. Views regarding the Malayan Union citizenship differ and can be classified as follows:—

"Stateless Visitors"

(a) There are businessmen who hold the opinion that if they do

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not acquire Union citizenship the progress of their business will be greatly handicapped as other races who are citizens of the Union will have all the preferences. They claim that for commercial purposes it is better to acquire Malayan citizenship in order to safeguard their business interests and activities and to have a share in the economic and social reconstruction of Malaya, as Mr. Oliver Stanley, Colonial Secretary in the coalition government, had said, "Whatever the history of Malaya is, one cannot possibly expect large numbers of Chinese to live forever as stateless visitors in a country they have chosen at British invitation to make their home."

Mr. Stanley pleaded that those desirous of citizenship should make solemn declarations that they would divest themselves of any prior allegiance to other countries. Thus these businessmen have, under international law, to make a declaration on oath to the effect that they have forsaken their original allegiance to China and that they now owe allegiance to the Malayan Union.

Parallel Drawn

(b) There are many businessmen who are not in favor of Malayan Union citizenship because they say that just as there are many British businessmen carrying on business in China without acquiring Chinese citizenship by denouncing their original allegiance to Britain, so they (the Chinese businessmen) can also carry on their business in Malaya without acquiring Malayan Union citizenship. Their rights will be protected by law in the same way. They can carry on their business as domiciled aliens. From the Constitution of the Republic of China, Part Two—Rights and Duties of the Citizens, Article 11, we learn that "Every citizen shall have the freedom of domicile: no private abode may be forcibly entered, searched or sealed except in accordance with law."

For testamentary and most other purposes a man can have but one domicile; but for commercial purposes and for purposes of belligerent capture he may have more than one. He need not become a citizen in order to acquire a domicile.

The great majority of residents in a country are its citizens and subjects; but neither in law nor in fact is there necessary connection between citizenship and domicile. The former is a relation between state and subject created by the law and depending entirely upon its provisions. The latter is a fact of which the law takes note and on which it bases many of its rules. When a foreigner is domiciled in a belligerent country his property therein is subject to the risks of war, but he cannot be compelled to serve in the Army of the State in which he resides. The question whether he may be forcibly enrolled in the Militia or National Guard is more doubtful. He is, under international law, not liable to conscription.

The above represent the general view regarding Malayan Union citizenship. The question of citizenship requires careful study as the Chinese form nearly one-half of the population of Malaya. It is often said that a man cannot serve two masters; either he must hate the one and serve the other, but he cannot serve both at the same time.

Naturalization Questions

International Law has clearly defined that a State has jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territory, but there are a few exceptions. The Constitution of the Republic of China, Part One, General Provisions, Art. 3 states that "Persons having acquired the nationality of the Republic of China are citizens of the Republic of China." But Modern International Law states that the authority of the State should be exercised over all its citizens wherever they may be found. The laws of civilized countries differ both as to the position they take towards their own citizens naturalized abroad and as to the protection they afford to foreigners who have become their citizens by naturalization.

With regard to the subject who has acquired a foreign nationality, we find that on the one hand the old doctrine of inalienable allegiance is still acted upon in all its severity in Russia, and on the other hand a "right of expatriation" has been asserted by the Congress of the United States in a statute of 1868 to be a "natural and inherent right of all people." Some states regard a naturalized citizen as subject to military service, and several consider him to be punishable with death if he bears arms against his native country.

In the converse case of a citizen of a foreign country who has become a naturalized subject, some states regard him as entirely and for all purposes on an equality as to rights and protection with their born subjects, while others recognize that the country of his birth still has rights against him, which it may enforce if he goes within its territory.

By the Naturalization Act of 1870 Britain recognized the naturalization of her subjects abroad. The Act laid down that they lost their British citizenship by voluntarily assuming citizenship in another state. With regard to naturalized citizens of Britain it declared that they would be protected wheresoever they might be except in the country of their original allegiance. There can be no doubt that a naturalized citizen can denaturalize himself and get rid of his acquired character, just as he got rid of the character given him by birth. If he returns to his motherland and shows an intention to remain there indefinitely, his original nationality easily reverts to him.

Sailors To Be Tried By Garrison Hq.

Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters this week hauled up for hearings before trial three ringleaders of the group of sailors who last Sunday beat ushers and caused a near riot at the Nanking Theater when foiled in their attempt to see a free show.

In the disturbance several ushers were beaten and two windows broken. By the time Garrison Headquarters' forces arrived and disarmed the sailors, complete disorder had occurred, with patrons fighting to get out of the theater and hundreds of spectators from the streets crowding in to see the fight.

In view of the serious losses suffered by the factories in Hunan and Kwangsi during the war, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has decided to appropriate CNC$400,000,000 to assist them, the Hunan Jih Pao of Changsha reported this week.

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Tokyo War Crimes Trial Shows Dire Need Of Modified Form Of Court Procedure

By LIN WO-CHIANG 林我將

ONE feature which stood out conspicuously in the arraignment of Hideki Tojo and 26 other high-ranking Japanese war criminals before the International War Crimes Tribunal at Tokyo, on May 3, was the "big noise" made by Ichiro Kiyose, chief defense counsel for Tojo. The Japanese attorney practically stole the thunder from the court when he opened a broadside on the tribunal, challenging its jurisdiction and attacked Sir William Webb, president of the court, questioning his right to sit in judgment of the defendants. Ever since, the press has been loaded with outbursts of protests and opposition clamorously made by him, almost to the exclusion of other news concerning the court session.

On May 13, when the court sat again to hear objections from the defense counsel, Kiyose again ran out of the course, declaring irrelevantly that: "If Gen. MacArthur were to issue a directive contrary to the terms of the Potsdam agreement (?) the Japanese people would not consider themselves bound to obey it!" One wonders if this order of things is going to be allowed to continue through the trial. This absurd preponderance and dangerous airing in the court of what is behind the mind of the average Japanese, whose Bushido does not include tenets of chivalrous acceptance of defeat, is alarming, and it calls for comment.

Precedent Set At Vienna

As to the objection of the Japanese defense attorney that at the time of Potsdam the definition of war criminal was obscure, and that the planning and preparing of aggressive warfare constituted a war crime did not appear until after the Nuremberg trials, Kiyose seemed to have overlooked the fact that the conception of war criminal or war crime was pretty definite and clear at the time of Vienna. Following Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815, the Congress of Vienna declared that in consequence of his violations of the convention he had "placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations and that as an enemy and the disturber of the tranquility of the world (waging aggressive wars, in our present-day language), he had rendered himself liable to public vengeance." For that he was condemned to spend his last days at St. Helena as a common prisoner. He would have been put to death, had all the Allied Powers been able to agree, for capital punishment was actually proposed.

It really makes not much difference whether Japan surrendered conditionally or unconditionally (Kiyose's claim that Japan surrendered conditionally was refuted by Mr. Keenan, the chief prosecutor), as far as application of international law in this case is concerned. The Potsdam declaration (which the Japanese presumptuously regarded as an "agreement") could not have undertaken to restrict the right of the United Nations in meeting out just punishment to enemy war criminals for having planned, prepared and carried out aggressive war. Potsdam or no Potsdam, the right of the victorious nation or nations to prosecute and punish war criminals remains intact, if such an act constituted a war crime, according to international law. In the case of the *United States v. United Mexican States*, it was stated that: "International Law is grounded on the general assent of the nations of the world....No rule can be abolished, or amplified or restricted in its operation by a single nation or by a few nations...."

Purposes Of Punishment

From the standpoint of maintenance of a lasting world peace, the top-flight leaders of the aggressor nations such as Tojo and his kind, should not be allowed to escape the full punishment which they so well deserve. The punishment will serve a two-fold purpose. That both for eradicating the roots of further growth of pernicious Japanese Militarism, and for serving as a standing warning against aggression, these men must be made to pay heavily on the day of reckoning. Too much quibbling on technical niceties of law and the tolerance of abuses on the part of the defense counsel, inside or outside of the court, are not only wasteful but may divert the prosecution from the right path demanded both by *law* and by *policy*.

In the Yamashita trial, the writer has discussed this point, saying: "....the nature of a war crime court is politico-legal. It is political, because such a court is set up by the executive arm of the Government in pursuance of certain policy which may be national or international, in the course of war, or at its conclusion; on the other hand, it is legal in as much as it is organized under the order of superior military authority and the whole proceeding, from the trial to the sentence, are the solemn acts of a court conducted according to the prescribed form of law (China Weekly Review, Vol. 100, No. 11, Feb. 9, '46).

In Role Of "Martyrs"

In maintaining the above view the writer is only following the golden rule of means. For at the one extreme, we have those who advocate that the offenders should be generously forgiven and told to go and sin no more; and at the other extreme, those who believe that the victorious nation can impose any term it deems fit on the vanquished, even without the ceremony of a trial (e.g., Napoleon was condemned without trial). Mr. Churchill seemed to have supported the view last-mentioned, when he announced on Oct. 4, 1944, that "for such war criminals as Hitler, Goering, Tojo, etc., it would not be assumed that the procedure of trials will be necessarily adopted."

The chief objection to giving this type of war criminal a formal trial, as some feared, is that "it would only give them a public platform from which they could continue to spread their propaganda and enhance their role as martyrs." Such apprehension is not without foundation. One can recall that in the course of the Yamashita trial it was reportedly said that 86,000 Japanese had signed a petition to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, asking for clemency on behalf of Yamashita. However, such a political approach—a measure determined entirely by question of policy and expediency—without consideration of legal problem, would make the punishment of war criminals for violations of law lose its very meaning.

There was no doubt that the members of the United Nations had intended to give the enemy accused of war crimes a fair trial, long before the armistice. The official United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes was established in London in 1943, to collect carefully documented evidence for use in such trials. In this connection the late President Roosevelt said: "When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to the barbarous crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia" (U.S. Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 214).

Modified Procedure Urged

Now that victory has actually gone to the side of the just, and in face of the experiences gained since V-E Day in the Nuremberg trial, the Yamashita trial and the present Tokyo indictment of Tojo and Co., it has become evident that henceforth the procedure governing the conduct of trial needs must be modified, to avoid providing the defendants with a public platform, and to ensure a permanent elimination of these instigators and executors of war of aggression.

For one thing, the arrangement of permitting a Japanese attorney to head the defense counsel has proved to work against the interest of the United Nations. It will not add one iota to the dispensing of justice by the tribunal, which has pledged to "administer justice according to the law, without fear or favor or affection," by handing over the defense counsel to the Japanese. It will merely confuse the Japanese public, which had for years been the victim of a reckless imperialism and militarism of the most malignant type, for they appear not to know even their real position after their crushing defeat. What they need most now is a change of heart. They must rely on the decency and honesty of the international tribunal, which so far has not been found wanting in the performance of its duty—a duty involving, it is true, both the administering of justice according to the universal public law and the carrying out of the policy of the United Nations, as enunciated in the different international documents, from the Atlantic Charter to the Charter of the United Nations.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pessimism Over Civil Strife Increasing

WHILE U.S. Presidential Envoy Marshall pursued his untiring efforts for a KMT-Communist agreement, this time on the functional activities of Executive Headquarters, warlike preparations by the opposing forces continued in several areas and renewed hostilities, on an ever-extending scale, were feared. In consequence, pessimism over peace prospects grew as the week failed to produce even a compromise.

Press reports of an agreement under which the neutral member of a field team would be authorized to decide an operation, proved unfounded. Meanwhile, Gen. Marshall, aided by Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade, resumed their as yet fruitless talks with Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist and his party's representative in the earlier Chungking and present Nanking negotiations.

Four demands, presented to the government this week by the Communists, were for (1) Unconditional cessation of civil war; (2) Protection of the people's fundamental rights and immediate release of political prisoners; (3) Immediate drafting of a democratic constitution; and (4) Immediate reorganization of the government to include the Communist and other parties.

War clouds this week hovered over Changchow, near Tientsin; Chulu, Chengting, Kaocheng and Yuanshih, in Hopei; Chuanho, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, which the Reds captured and then lost; Changping, on the Peiping-Kweisui railway; Paoting, on the Peiping-Hankow railway; Tsaochuan, largest Shantung coal mining center; Shihfeng, Jehol highway hub; and Changteh, Jehol capitol, which is in Communist hands.

Tientsin, alarmed by reports 50,000 Reds are massing at Kaoyee, southern Hopei, was digging trenches and erecting fortifications, but Lt.-Gen. Yang Wenchuan, deputy 94th Army commander, said this was "mere routine." Red irregulars were reported to be 10 to 20 miles outside Tientsin, however.

Foreign observers noted only two bright spots on the political horizon: (1) Granting of absolute veto power to Gen. Marshall over the proposed US$500,000,000 loan to China; (2) Persistent reports that the second session of the Political Consultative Conference may open in Nanking May 20 and at which Dr. Sun Fo, Legislative Yuan President, reportedly plans to call a constitution revision committee into session to amend the draft constitution.

In Manchuria, sensation of the week was the strafing by three unmarked, unidentified fighter planes of a Nationalist train north of Mukden. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, retiring Chief of Staff, said the Communists had no pilots capable of operating fighter planes. Maybe Japs piloted the machines. Asked if Russians possibly had manned the fighters, Gen. Ho refused to reply. Casualties were heavy, with at least 100 killed.

Fighting in the Northeast continued, with bitter action reported in the Penki, Mengchuling and Penki areas. Large-scale troop transfers by the Communists, however, tend to indicate that isolation of Tientsin and other Hopei cities is their objective.

First PAA Commercial Flight Chartered By China Travel Service

The first post-war chartered Pan American plane carrying commercial passengers across the Pacific arrived in Shanghai this week and returned to the United States under charter to the China Travel Service.

The plane, a DC-4 Skymaster, was chartered by C. V. Starr, local American businessman and publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post.

The return trip, on which 33 China Travel Service passengers were carried, caused considerable speculation locally as informed circles pointed out that it might set the pattern for future Pan American operations in China. It was significant, these circles said, that this first return commercial flight was handled by the China Travel Service and not by Pan American directly or by China National Aviation Corporation, in which Pan American is a minority stockholder.

Wu Becomes Mayor Here In Major Reshuffle

A CABINET reshuffle continued this week upon which the attention of China as a whole and Shanghai in particular remains centered. Premier T. V. Soong announced Monday that Information Minister K. C. Wu had been appointed Mayor of Shanghai to succeed General Chien Ta-chun. In the wake of this change several others were made in the Municipal Government, with Deputy Mayor T. K. Ho becoming Secretary General while four bureau chiefs were replaced.

In the more nationally-important reshuffle, the situation had not been clarified by mid-week although it seemed certain that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Chief of Staff, would relinquish command of the Chinese Army on or before June 1. The target of charges by Communist No. 2 General Chou En-lai, Gen. Ho, who's retirement has been preceded by verbal fireworks, branded the Reds as insincere, holding it was for them to decide whether China has war or peace. Chou charged Ho with instigating civil strife and attempting to involve America, which Ho retorted was pure fabrication.

Either Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek or Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, now deputy Chief of Staff, may head the projected Ministry of National Defense with Gen. Chen Cheng as Chief of Staff. Other expected Cabinet changes reportedly included Dr. Wellington Koo as Foreign Minister (which Dr. Koo promptly denied); Huang Shao as Minister of Interior; Fu Shiehnien as Minister of Education; David Yu as Minister of Communications; Tseng Yang-pu as as Foreign Minister; Huang Shao Minister of Railways; Chang Kiangau as Minister of Commerce; Chow Yi-chun as Minister of Enterprise, and Wong Wen-hao as Minister of Agriculture and Mining.

Dr. Wu's shoes as Minister of Information will be filled by General Peng Hsueh-pei, former deputy director of the War Production Board.

Another imminent shift is expected to see Ma Chao-chun, present Mayor of Nanking, become Mayor of Canton while Chang Tao-fang becomes the capital's mayor.

Protests On Yang Chao Sent Generalissimo

FIVE American groups, one Canadian and one composed of Canadian Chinese have sent cables to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek condemning the procedure of the 3rd War Zone which resulted in the death in custody of Yang Chao. The largest organization numerically was the Washington Industrial Union Council of the CIO, which numbers 30,000 members.

Other groups were: The International Jewelry Workers, New York branch; "600 Citizens" of the Literary Public Affairs Committee of Brookline, Mass., the Union Country and Elizabeth, N.J., Branches of the Committee for Democratic Far East Policy, the Canadian-Chinese Friendship Society, and the Chinese Workers' Protest Association from Vancouver.

The texts of all messages were similar, though several of the cables asked that the letter of the PCC be carried out, and all expressed concern over the fate of the thousands of political prisoners still being held in Kuomintang jails and camps.

In Shanghai, Chinese and American friends of Yang Chao were arranging a memorial to the former newspaperman to take place Sunday at the Kuo Tai Undertaker, 72 Great Western Road, at 10:30 a.m. The foremost object of the memorial is to raise money for the burial of Yang Chao and the support of his widow.

Big Four May Adjourn; Deadlock Unbroken

ADJOURNMENT of the foreign ministers' talks until June 15 and opening of the peace conference on either July 1 or 16 were proposed by Secretary of States Byrnes this week as the Big Four deadlock over the problem of Italian colonies persisted stubbornly. No progress on either Italy or the Italo-Yugoslav frontier hurdle was achieved.

Britain and Soviet Russia clashed on Tuesday over Cyrenaica, Foreign Secretary Bevin emphasizing Britain's pledges to the Senussi tribes in return for war aid while Foreign Commissar Molotov opined the pledges did not affect the issue of placing Italian colonies under trusteeship. The three major Italian questions—colonies, frontier and reparations—were returned to the ministers' deputies for further study, unsolved.

Iran, the other big international headache, continued in the limelight. Next week may see UNO propose sending its own mission to check the Azerbaijan situation, to see if the Red Army really has withdrawn. A further boycott by Soviet delegate Gromyko is anticipated. Meanwhile, Azerbaijan's "Premier," Jafar Pishevari, said over Tabriz radio that Azerbaijan does not contemplate secession. "We want a constitutional government for Persia, and then Azerbaijan will dissolve its own parliament and not claim self-government," said he.

Only hopeful note on the international situation this week came from Boris Isakov, Moscow commentator, who said, "despite countless mendacious or thoughtless comments, we see the beginning of certain progress in the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

UNRRA Chief Resigns Over Policy Dispute

BENJAMIN H. Kizer, China UNRRA head, last week announced his resignation because of "fundamental disagreement with proposed changes" in policy and operational procedures. He further announced the transfer of his assistant, Ralph W. Olmstead, UNRRA's operations chief, to CNRRA, where he will serve as assistant to O. S. Lieu, CNRRA's director of operations.

Mr. Kizer will remain temporarily as an adviser to J. Franklin Ray, UNRRA chief of Far Eastern Affairs, who for the time being will act as China Chief.

Although later in the week it was announced that Olmstead's transfer was merely in keeping with UNRRA's new policy—the "new policy" with which Kizer disagreed—of shifting trained personnel to CNRAA, local informed circles thought that the change was principally due to the general public dissatisfaction with UNRRA-CNRRA operations in China.

While UNRRA and CNRRA admittedly have contributed greatly toward alleviating want and privation in many areas, their entire history has been marked by constant criticism from the press, business circles, political groups and others who have levelled charges ranging from inefficiency and corruption to claims that they are ruining commercial markets and are playing politics with food.

Police Nab 20 Scalpers, But Racket Continues

THE week brought interesting developments in the Movie Black Market Ticket War, with the Shanghai Evening Post continuing to unloose heavy artillery with at least one development which was registered as a press victory: SMG cops finally swooped down just once, arrested 20 and found them in possession of 250 tickets for the evening show. When last heard of, the scalpers were being led, hands bound, to Bubbling Well Station for a threatened seven-day period of detention, so the police told the Post.

Police collaboration with the black marketeers was openly charged by the Post, which backed up its statement with details of the manner in which a constable, in uniform, had resold the Majestic Theater management three lots of five tickets at cost—apparently fearful of getting stuck with the ducats. PC No. 2's black marketeering was reported to Chief Inspector Wong Paulun of the Special Police, who took up the matter with Bubbling Well Police—and the raid the next evening presumably resulted.

Nothing has happened since, however, and each morning queues made up mostly of black market operators continue to line up before booking offices, buying up show after show and scalping tickets to the extent of as much as 200 percent—$1000 tickets being offered for $3000 and $2500 for US$3 (CNC$6900) right under the noses of unseeing uniformed policemen on sidewalks outside theaters and at their entrances at show time.

The movie black market, if retiring Police Chief Hsuan Tieh-wu insists on bringing those 456 trained policemen into town, is a scandalous mess these cops might try eradicate.

Group Demands End To Red Appeasement

A demand that the United States cease appeasing Russia in the Far East and return to the traditional Open Door policy was sent to President Truman and issued to the press this week by a group of 62 prominent Americans including authors, labor leaders and congressmen.

The demand was contained in the Manchurian Manifesto which was released to the press in New York by J. B. Powell, publisher of the *China Weekly Review*. Other signatories included Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet; William Green, president of the AFL; Julean Arnold, president of the China Council, Congressman Walter H. Judd and Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce.

The manifesto attacked the terms of the Yalta agreement, which it charged contained provisions restricting China's sovereignty and which was signed without the consent of China. Comparing present Russian action with pre-war activities of the Axis powers, the manifesto asked: "Will the American people at the strongest moment of their history accept a Russian policy in Asia which we rejected in the case of Germany and Japan when we were weak?"

KMT's 149 Assembly Delegates Analyzed

AN analysis by the Hsueh Sen Daily and Wen Tsai Weekly of Kunming maintains that 73 of the 149 members of the Kuomintang appointed at the party's second plenary session to attend to the National Assembly, belong to what is popularly known as the CC Clique headed by the Chen brothers, Chen Li-fu and Chen Kuo-fu, the group totalling almost 50 percent of the KMT representation.

Fourteen other factions are named, these being:

(2) Chu Chia-hua Clique, totalling four, headed by Dr. Chu Chia-hua.

(3) Political Science Group, including Gen. Wu Te-chen, Dr. K. C. Wu, Shanghai's new mayor; Wang Shih-chieh, Chang Chun and Huang Chi-lu.

(4) Fu Sin Society, totalling 11, and including Gen. Chen Cheng.

(5) Elders, totalling four, including Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

(6)—Rightist elders, totalling six, including Tai Chuan-hsien.

(7) Pro-American Group, its three members being Dr. T. V. Soong, Dr. C. T. Wang and Madame Meiling Chiang.

(8) Kwangsi Clique, totaling four, including Gens. Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi.

(9) Sun Fo faction, totalling six, including Chen Ching-yung.

(10) Ho Ho Ying-chin faction, totalling four, including Chiang Ting-wen and Chu Shao-liang.

(11) Northern Army officials, including Fu Tso-yi.

(1) Democrats, including Shao Li-tze; Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Feng Yu-hsiang.

(13) San Min Chu I Youth Corps, including Jen Tso-chun.

(14) Tai Li faction, the delegate being Tang Chung.

(15) Unclassified, totalling 15, and including Dr. H. H. Kung, Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, Hsieh Tu-pi, Chang Mei-chun and others.

What U.S. Papers Say...

WHILE the recent Big Four foreign ministers' conference at Paris dominated the editorial columns of American newspapers last week, Japan, Egypt, China, Palestine and food likewise received not inconsiderable attention. Widespread comment welcomed Britain's decision to withdraw her troops from Egypt which, the New York Times held, "should strengthen faith in British fair play throughout the Arab world."

"Theoretically," added the Times, "the evacuation of the British forces south of the Suez Canal and the abandonment of the nearby naval bases might seem to weaken the defense of this vital waterway. But matters may work out the other way ....By frankly recognizing the rising tide of Egyptian nationalism, Britain is likely to obtain a much more favorable arrangement for a joint defense in time of war, the only time it really matters, than the Egyptians otherwise would have accepted."

The Philadelphia Bulletin summed up: "To evacuate is a gesture in the right direction. It is a base to mutual agreement as opposed to a threat of force."

* * *

FOOD

The forthcoming meeting in Washington on May 30 of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was hailed by Malvina Lindsay, writing in the Washington Post, as an important step toward helping solve the world food crisis. Said she: "One of its concerns will be a world balance sheet now being prepared by food experts of many nations. This will give a picture of just how all the countries stand on food supplies now and what the prospects are in the future. It will be the basis for planning to meet today's emergencies and tomorrow's needs.

"With hunger presenting such a hazard to peace, there is no alternative but to attempt to conquer it. This is why the first meeting in this country of UNO's FAO will have a great significance for Americans."

* * *

JAPAN

The Oakland (Calif.) Tribune welcomed MacArthur's dismissal from politics of Ichiro Hatoyama, Liberal Party leader, just when the premiership seemed his, saying...."The process of eliminating undesirable elements from Japanese political life and ferreting out disguised militarists is difficult and long. The Japanese people, unenlightened in democratic procedures, have inherited a criminal leadership and their development can take place only under the closest scrutiny. In this work, General MacArthur and his staff have shown diligence and foresight."

The Baltimore Sun stressed that MacArthur's report of democratic progress in Japan claimed only "encouraging signs for success, not success itself," adding "It is hardly to be expected that the Japanese people can alter their traditional habits in a few months or a few years. Even if the tender plant of democracy takes root in Japan, it must be carefully protected and nurtured until it is strong enough to stand alone against the forces of reaction."

Referring to Tojo & Co.'s war crimes trial, the New York Herald Tribune remarked: "To some of their victims it must seem a waste of time to try such men as Tojo, for the evidence of their dreadful crimes is both obvious and overwhelming. But the effect of the trial, especially in Asia, should be good. It not only establishes the precedent which may deter aggressors in future, but a building of justice to an area of the world in which there have been few restraints on possessors of power."

* * *

RUSSIA

Soviet Russia was put to the acid test at the Big Four foreign ministers' conference, said Washington Post commentator Barnet Nover, explaining that "For some time Mr. Byrnes has been turning over in his mind the key question: Whether Russia's policies in eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East and the Far East were the result of fears for her security and the desire to secure it, or were a reflection of an expansionist urge based on a determination to dominate as large a part of the world as she could. Mr. Byrnes' 25-year treaty offer to Russia was to be the acid test.

"We know the answer. Not only have Russia's leaders scorned to consider it, but the Russian press has denounced the offer as proof that the United States, instead of being ready to stay on in Germany, has determined to clear out."

The Birmingham Age-Herald said: "The solutions would not be no grindingly hard if only the ghost of Anglo-Russian rivalry could be got rid of....If we get involved in trying to establish a power balance between England and Russia we will soon be inevitably at Britain's side. But if on an independent basis we proceed with creative intelligence to drive home to England and Russia the folly of their policies, we can save the world, including ourselves, from a disaster toward which this Anglo-Soviet contest is driving mankind."

Russian UNO delegate Andrei Gromyko was the target of the New York Herald Tribune, which called attention to the speech in which he said peace cannot be built "if any one country or group of countries tries to impose its will on the other countries." The Tribune declared such speeches have been delivered from all sides over and over again, the only difference being that it is always the other power which is advised not to try to "impose its will." The Tribune advised the nations to put "this particularly meaningless lecture back on the shelf, to forget the respect which others ought to yield to the principles of equality, and start to look for the principles of cooperative action in the practical affairs of the world."

Franco-Siamese Talks Begin

PRIBUL Panomyong, Siamese Prime Minister, this week announced that Franco-Siamese discussions regarding the border incident between Indo-China and Siam in which French troops allegedly bombarded two Siamese towns had been started.

Panomyong said that the number of men alleged by the French to be Siamese who crossed the Indo-China border and looted a village were Annamite guerrillas hiding on the Siamese side of the border.

Meanwhile a deadlock threatened in discussions between French authorities and the newly-recognized Viet Nam Republic of the Annamese. The French are said to be accusing Dr. Ho Chi Minh, president of the republic, of trying to evade the essential clauses of the agreement—that Viet Nam must always remain part of the French union; and that French troops will permanently hold all essential naval and air bases.

Viet Nam officials, however, charge that the French are still harshly suppressing rebels, bombarding villages and retaining prisoners. In addition, it is reported, there are some 50,000 "independent" guerrillas who do not recognize Viet Nam's agreement with the French.

70 Tabloid Weeklies Face Suppression

More than 70 tabloid weeklies in Shanghai face suppression unless they discontinue their current brand of "yellow journalism." Suspended last week were 11 tabloids, including *Atomic Bomb*, *Seventh Heaven*, *Black and White* and *Mademoiselle*. Their contents were found "improper" by SMG authorities.

Although this was a particularly lucrative field immediately following the Japanese surrender, authorities pointed out that because of increasingly strict regulations prohibiting open libel and licentious sex stories, the popularity of the tabloid type paper has steadily decreased.

Tailors' Demands Said Unreasonable

Deploring the recent wave of violence during a strike of tailors, the local Bureau of Social Affairs declared that the tailors' demands were unreasonable.

The trouble began last week-end when striking foreign clothes tailors broke into several shops, ruining finished and half-finished clothing. Four persons were injured, nine shops were smashed and 18 men were arrested.

Meanwhile, at mid-week negotiations were at a standstill with the tailors demanding a rice allowance plus a CNC$2.00 per day basic wage multiplied by the cost of living index.

Chennault's Airline Plan Approved By Nanking

MAJOR-GENERAL Claire L. Chennault, en route to Washington to win U.S. Government approval of his plan for an airline to fly relief supplies to China's famine areas, twice made the headlines last week, once when he drew the old red herring of USSR war supplies being spoonfed the Communists and the second time when Central News announced Chinese Government approval of his airline project.

Predicting "lots of bitter fighting" before China's civil strife ends, Gen. Chennault told Honolulu newspapermen that as the Chinese Reds are not getting their supplies from heaven, it is evident they must be coming from the Russians.

UNRRA is to provide Chennault with his initial fleet, 35 C-47's. Hankow will be operational HQ, the line regularly servicing Hengyang, Nanchang, Kweilin, Liuchow, Kaifeng and Kunchow. It is hoped to transport 4000 tons of relief supplies per month. Only cost figure yet revealed said supplies would be flown at US$0.92 per ton.

Human Flesh Sold

THE sale of human flesh as meat was reported by the magistrate of famine-stricken Yoyang Hsien in northern Hunan. In the Matang district people are eating grass mixed with a little rice, while families are selling their small daughters for as little as CNC$1000.

Shanghai Election Fraud Charged

CHARGING the City Government with polling irregularities and failure to abide by the election laws, five Chinese residents of Shanghai this week filed suit against the municipality, asking that the recent election of city councillors be nullified.

Two of the plaintiffs, Hsia Kung-kai and Wu King-ling, are lawyers, while the other three, Li Chu-hwa, Hu Pei-fong and Hsu Hsing-ming, described themselves as being merely "residents."

The suit, filed in the Shanghai District Court, lists the Shanghai Municipal Government and all District Pao Chia chiefs as defendants, alleges that they permitted "disgraceful and corrupt conditions" to prevail at polling places such as the using of votes of illiterate citizens by "proxy writers."

Further, it is charged that the City Government failed to conform to the election laws in allowing sufficient time to elapse following the naming of candidates and the election.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Chahar Inner Mongolian Self-Government under the Democratic Chahar Provincial Government was formally established at the end of last month at the Chahar Inner Mongolian People's Congress which met in Kalgan, the New China News Agency reports.

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The China Society of International Law will shortly issue a re-print of the first volume of the English translation of the Laws of China.

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Such necessities as rice, oil, cloth, salt, etc. will be bought in producing areas by the Government and distributed to government officials recently returned from Chungking, it was announced this week.

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Shanghai went on Daylight Saving Time last Wednesday. The move was ordered by the SMG and will be effective until September 30.

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Formation of a Soviet Citizens' Society here last week has been approved by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Membership will include those local Russians who took advantage of the offer of citizenship recently made by the Soviet Union.

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Capt. Lin Sian-kwan, commander of the Chinese Naval Training Center at Tsingtao, last week said that within 10 years China hopes to have a navy of 300,000 tons, manned by 50,000 men.

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The Burma Legislative Bill, introduced into the British House of Lords last week, is reported to amend the Government of Burma Act in order to provide universal suffrage in Burma for everyone over 21 years old, with only a few exceptions.

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An agreement has been reached between General MacArthur's headquarters and representatives of the Chinese Agriculture and Forestry Ministries which will allow limited Japanese fishing in waters of the China Sea. The agreement provides for Japanese restriction to such activities as will not be derogatory to China's sovereign rights.

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Two new secret police organizations will soon be set up in Peiping, according to the Chienfeng Daily in Canton. One is the Monitoring Section under the Generalissimo's Peiping Headquarters who's duty will be to search for illegal radio stations, while the other is the Criminal Police Corps which will be composed of 120 underground workers recruited from among former officers of the Sino-American Cooperative Organization (SACO).

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The 1000 year-old bones of Tong Sam Chong, famed Buddhist scholar, have been located in the Luk Yung Temple in Canton where they were taken during the war by a puppet official.

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The last group of more than 2000 Japanese civilians in Shanghai were scheduled for repatriation this week. This figure does not include some 900 who will settle permanently in China. Meanwhile, reports from Shansi indicated that repatriation of Japanese POW's from that province had been completed.

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Telegraphic service between Shanghai and Bangkok will be resumed in the near future, according to the Ta Kung Pao, which said that recent trials were reported to be satisfactory.

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The newspaper *Handelstidning* in Goteborg, Sweden, has received this year's award for distinguished service in journalism from the University of Missouri School of Journalism. The Ta Kung Pao so far has been the only paper in China to win this award which is presented to one foreign newspaper each year.

* * *

A new National Chamber of Commerce with 43 provincial and special municipal chambers was announced by Wang Hsiao-lan, chairman of the preparatory committee for a National Chamber of Commerce, at a tea on Sunday. Wang said the Chamber of Commerce, purely civilian in nature, would attempt to stimulate production, promote traders' welfare, adjust relations between management and labor, fight for reduced taxation, and foster fair play among traders.

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In Taipei, the Taiwan Postal and Telecommunications Administration has been established under the directorship of Chen Shou-nien. First installation will be a radio-phone between Taipei, Shanghai, and Nanking.

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An inheritance tax of $20,000,000 was assessed against the estate of the late Tung Chen-lung of Yunnan.

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Employees of the Customs Office have protested the maintenance of English as the official language and the unequal treatment and pay scale of foreign and Chinese employees. They point out that the foreign superintendent gets £700 monthly while Ting Kwei-tang, highest Customs official in Shanghai, gets only $140,000.

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According to estimates of foreign intelligence officers, at least 3000 Chinese were killed in Java in the past eight months of fighting.

* * *

Sixteen Nazis who were arrested in Canton and Shanghai last month will be tried within one month by the American Army in Shanghai. After facing the local American Military Tribunal, the Nazis will be tried by the Chinese War Crimes Court. They are subject to punishment from both courts if found guilty of charges.

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Hundreds of tons of Alaska's 1945 potato crop will have to be destroyed for lack of a market. The unexpected end of the war in August caused a reduction of Army demand too late to allow shipping to other points.

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The digging of 10,000 wells in Anhwei Province is planned by the Provincial Government as a step toward alleviating the problem of water shortage. Dikes along the Yangtze are planned, and as a varied step in Anhwei's post-war program, no dancing or gambling is permitted in Wuhu.

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Because they have received no pay for two months, the lower ranking staff members of the Hankow City Government went on a sit-down strike last week.

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In a petition to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Customs Administration this week, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was reported to have asked that cigarette papers be classified as luxurious goods and the import duty raised from the present 15 percent to 80 percent. Protection of native industry was said to be the reason for the petition.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DR. WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese ambassador to Great Britain, this week denied prevalent rumors that he would become foreign minister.

* * *

BENJAMIN WILFRID FLEISHER, former publisher of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo and well-known American newspaperman throughout the Far East, died in the Mayo Clinic early this month, according to the Evening Post. Fleisher, who was 76, was a co-founder of the China Press with the late Thomas Millard.

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DON KING, former United Press bureau manager in Shanghai, returned from the States this week to establish an advertising agency. Shanghai offices of King-DeGaw International are located at 53 Foochow Road.

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REV. D. E. HOSTE, 85, died this week in London. Reverend Hoste, who for 30 years was head of the China Inland Mission, had returned to England only last year following his release from a Japanese internment camp.

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DR. MEI LAN-FANG lost more than $10,000,000 during a 13-day performance in the Nanking Theater here. Although receipts were large, government taxes, salaries and rental were so great that he ran a sizeable daily deficit.

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CHEN CHI-MAI, China's delegate to the UNRRA Council meeting in America, last week said that 30,000,000 Chinese are starving today and that present UNRRA allowances provide only eight ounces of food per day for these people.

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LT. GEN. SUN LI-JEN, who stopped off in Tokyo on his way from Washington to Nanking, conferred briefly with General MacArthur.

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HENRY PU YI, "Emperor" of Manchukuo, is reported now in Vladivostok enroute to China for trial.

* * *

JAMES B. PILCHER has been assigned American consul here. Pilcher, who has spent most of his 18 years' foreign service work in China, is being transferred from Paris.

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MR. YU TSUNG-CHI has sailed for Rome where he will take up his new post of ambassador to Italy.

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LT.-GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER this week was reportedly being considered for the post of ambassador to China.

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MRS. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, wife of General Marshall, arrived here this week from Nanking to undergo treatment at the Country Hospital. She was accompanied by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

* * *

PREMIER T. V. SOONG last week told the preparatory committee of the National Chamber of Commerce that it was the government's plan to turn over state corporations gradually to private interests. He said the Government was now running only enterprises of such magnitude that at present were beyond the abilities of private groups.

* * *

CORNELL S. FRANKLIN this week was appointed chairman of the American Association here to succeed Dr. C. L. Boynton, who recently left for a trip to the States. J. C. Oliver was appointed vice-chairman, while S. M. Alcone will continue as honorary secretary and treasurer.

* * *

WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, new U.S. ambassador to Brazil, was awarded the Medal of Merit by President Truman this week "for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the United Nations." Mr. Pawley is well-known in China where for many years he was in the airplane business.

* * *

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK paid a visit to the coffin of General Tai Li in Nanking last week. Tai, chief of one of China's strongest secret police organizations, was killed in a plane crash six weeks ago.

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THE KUM BUM LAMA of Tibet, or in private life Hugh Greer Carruthers, began serving a five-year sentence in an Illinois prison which was imposed following conviction on 34 mail fraud charges and sex violations. He was charged with having defrauded investors of US$289,000.

* * *

THE KING OF CAMBODIA, Nerondon Sihanouk arrived in Paris last week on the beginning of a tour that will take him to Normandy and Chateaux. At Paris the King exchanged calls with President Gouin.

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M. JACQUES BAEYENS newly-appointed French Consul-General arrived in Shanghai by plane from San Francisco last Thursday. He was expected to assume his post here after a short trip to Nanking.

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DR. D. K. LIEU, well-known economist and statistician, who has been connected with the Central Bank of China for the past few years, left for America May 10 by plane to attend a meeting of the Statistics Committee of the UNO.

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GENERAL CHANG CHUN was expected in Nanking where he had a call upon General Ho Ying-chin scheduled and where it is believed he will be of much assistance in reopening the PCC meeting.

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YU TA-WEI, presently Vice-Minister for War, was rumored in Nanking circles to be in the near future the successor of Yu Fei-ping as Minister of Communications.

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LEO CHERNE, American economics expert, expects to visit Premier T. V. Soong in Shanghai in June to discuss Chinese economics and taxes. Cherne is currently in Japan at the request of General MacArthur making an economic study of Japan.

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PREMIER T. V. SOONG had a busy week conferring with American and Chinese officials on textile production, issuing directives on methods for food price stabilization to Pang Soong-chou, Vice-Minister of Food, and meeting in conference with transportation, UNRRA, and CNRRA officials.

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GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, paid a short visit to Shanghai and Nanking for the purpose of seeing Army problems in China first-hand. In a press conference, he said that the U.S. is merely interested in promoting the growth of friendship between China and America and has "no ulterior motives" in her activity in China.

Who's Who in China

GENERAL WU TE-CHEN, government official and Kuomintang Party leader; native of Chungshan, Kwangtung; born in Kiukiang, Kiangsi, 1888; graduate of Tung Wen Academy and later studied in

GENERAL WU TE-CHEN
吳鐵城

Japan; active leader of early revolutionary movement; became Assistant Chief of General Staff of the Kiangsi Military Government and concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, 1911; participated in the election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the first President of the Chinese Republic, 1911; after the failure of the second revolution in 1913, travelled in Japan and Honolulu as political refugee, returning to China in 1916; from 1917 to 1919 served as Counsellor to the President and Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Canton; took active command of the Kwangtung Revolutionary Army in 1920; elected the first magistrate by popular vote of Chungshanhsien, his native district, 1921-22; Commissioner General of Police of Kwangtung Province, and concurrently Commissioner of Public Safety of Canton, 1923; in the same year, appointed concurrently commander of Gendarmes of Kwangtung Province, which force was later reorganized as the First Independent Division, and again as the 17th Division of the Nationalist Army, of which he remained in command until 1926; Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kwangtung Province, 1928; served for two terms as member of Legislative Yuan, 1929-32; elected member of Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, 1929; re-elected member of Central Executive Committee and concurrently member of Central Political Council, in both of which capacities he has remained up to 1936; Mayor of Greater Shanghai; 1932-36; Garrison Commander of Woosung and Shanghai, 1933-36; Chairman of Kwangtung Province and commander of Kwangtung Militia, 1938; Minister of the Overseas Affairs, 1939; at present holds following posts: Secretary-General of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; member of the Boards of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of China, Bank of Canton and Independence Publishing Company; President of the People's Foreign Relations Association of China, Southseas Overseas Chinese Association and Sino-Siamese Culture Association; Rotarian; address: Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking and Chungking.

Marts Quiet, Steady With Undertone Firm, Rice Soars To Record High Of $52,000

ALL markets remained steady and quiet during the first three days of this week but the undertone was firm. Gold bars were quoted at $1,720,000 on Wednesday (May 15), U.S. dollar notes at $2,250, Wing On Textiles at $5,000 and 20's Twin Horse Yarn at $1,200,000 per bale.

The rice situation has been greatly aggravated, although Government authorities made many attempts to rush food from Szechuen and Kiangsi to Shanghai. Prices reached the record high of $52,000 per picul on May 15. Local stocks of rice are estimated to total 800,000 piculs.

Gold Up In Interior

Shanghai markets were quiet during the first few days of change in quotations. However, on Saturday, (May 11) all indications showed that prices would go up as disturbing news of military operations in the Northeast, along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and in the northern part of Kiangsu Province poured into the city.

The gold quotation increased suddenly from $1,590,000 to $1,710,000 while the American bank note rate rose from $2200 to $2350. The gold price increase in the local market was caused by the general appreciation of gold prices in other cities. In Tientsin and Peiping, where Communist encirclement allegedly threatened, the gold price rose to over $2,000,000 per 10 ounce bar. In the local market there were large demands by the farmers and the workers, who were anxious to keep their savings in gold rather than *fapi*. On Saturday, the Central Bank sold 701 bars at $1,670,000.

Stocks and shares, however, were quiet and on the easy side during the week as speculators and investors feared that another civil war would prove to be dangerous to Shanghai's many factories. The speculative bond market, however, was very active during the first part of the week with quotations touching the maximum of $7,600 for Consolidated Bond C. Reasons for the large demand of bonds were many but most of them were considered as unreasonable by well-informed businessmen, including (1) that the government would redeem the consolidated bonds according to the cost of living index, the commodity price index or 140 times that of the face value of these bonds and (2) that the Bank of China would not accept the payment of old loans concluded before 1937 in *fapi* notes but in consolidated bonds as in the case of the $20,000,000 loan concluded between the Bank and the Sung Sing Cotton Mills.

All these reasons found their way to the local press and stimulated buying. While no denial came from the authorities, quotations were pushed up. In this connection it is important to note that there are numerous cases of disputes over payment of old loans. If the Bank of China, one of the government banks, refuses to accept *fapi* as payment of old loans, all debtors in the country will certainly refuse to accept their payments in *fapi*, with its purchasing power down from 100 in 1936 to less than 0.03 this year.

The problem of rice has become very serious in the Nanking-Shanghai area which was responsible for the decision of the Executive Yuan to send 2,000,000 piculs of rice from Szechuen to Hunan, Hupeh, Honan and the Nanking-Shanghai areas. The price of rice increased from $41,000 to $50,000 per picul during the six day period. As one of the causes for this sudden jump was said to be the interference of smooth movement of rice from the producing areas to Shanghai, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued an order prohibited any military officer from stopping any rice en route to Shanghai. Wheat flour rose from $13,700 to $16,500 per bag.

Despite the arrival of 1,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, which was ordered by the former Production Bureau from America, Mexico and India, quotations for cotton yarn remained steady as Cantonese merchants continued to buy for export to South China, where the price of yarn was said to be 20 to 30 percent higher than the local market. The dispute between the local cotton cloth dealers and the China Textile Development Company over the appointment, by the latter, of three leading cotton cloth retail shops as sole agents for the sale of cotton cloth was settled when the arrangement was cancelled. It is expected that large quantities of cotton cloth will soon be dumped in the local market and the quotations will drop.

Commodity Quotations

Following are quotations of some of the leading commodities during the week ended May 11:

	May 4	May 11
Gold Bar	$1,640,000	$1,710,000
US Dollar note	2,290	2,350
Bond C	6,050	6,550
Wing On Textile	5,230	5,050
Ewo Cotton	13,900	13,100
Rice	41,500	48,000
Wheat flour	13,300	16,500
Peanut oil	54,500	59,000
20's Twin Horse yarn	1,230,000	1,185,000
78/ Raw Silk	2,420,000	2,500,000
Artificial Silk	1,510,000	1,350,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	10,900	9,400
Koo Ban Soap	51,000	43,000
My Dear Matches	525,000	520,000

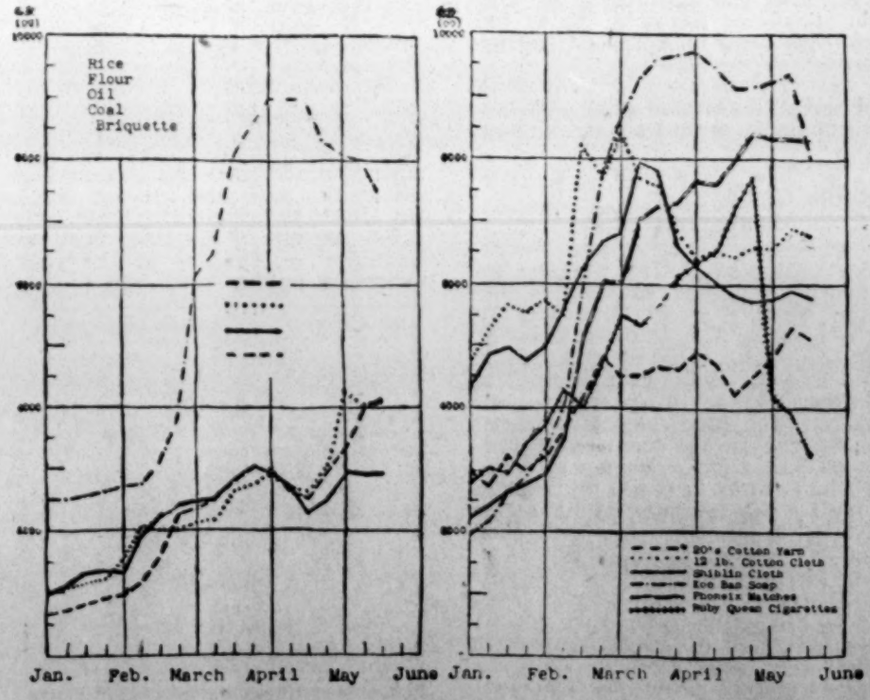
Shanghai's Foreign Trade

Although little is known about Shanghai's foreign trade, it is generally believed that the excess of import over export must be very great. This belief was confirmed by brief statistics released for publication by the Customs authorities as follows:

1946	Import	Export
January	$9,380,000,000	$5,641,000,000
February	15,160,000,000	5,508,000,000
March	44,200,000,000	4,462,000,000

These figures reveal clearly that China's unfavorable trade balance will soon present a serious problem. Imports during the three months was greatly increased

SHANGHAI COMMODITY MARKET TRENDS IN 1946.



while exports actually decreased. Many appeals were sent to the Government, some advocated the revision of the exchange rate while others asked for the increase of China's tariff wall. The first proposal was attacked by many, who believed that any revision of the exchange rate would not help China's export as commodity prices would increase in the local market. Although so change has yet been made, it is believed that China's tariff will be revised soon, as the National Tariff Commission is already considering on the revision according to the following principles:

(1) There should be exemption of duty on essential imports of types which it is not easy for China to produce.

(2) Low duties should be charged on imports essential to national defense and economic reconstruction.

(3) Heavy duties should be imposed on importts threatening domestic production.

(4) Heavy duties on luxuries.

(5) High class raw materials should be taxed when imported, but manufactured articles from these materials will be duty free.

The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury published a report of a local American committee, presenting the following obstacles confronting the post-war development of foreign trade in China:

(1) Uncertainties connected with actual operation of the Company Law, as well as what may be expected from the US-China Trade Treaty, currently under negotiation;

(2) Chinese Government restrictions on imports;

(3) The manner in which import duties are calculated, often on a basis of and thus perpetuating black market prices in Shanghai;

(4) Uncertainties in connection with the application of various forms of business tax as well as personal corporate income tax;

(5) The monopolistic activities of government-controlled Chinese purchasing organizations abroad; and

(6) The restriction on travel within China.

Industrial Crisis

While the Chinese and American businessmen are working for the development of China's foreign trade, the local industrialists are finding it already difficult to compete with imported goods in the local market. Commodities of different kinds of American products are three to five times cheaper than the local made products. One report states that out of the total of 15 paper mills taken over by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from the Japanese, seven started operations some time ago. However, because of keen competition by imported paper, these seven mills will close down as they are operating at a loss at present. Meanwhile reports state that representatives of local woollen mills petitioned to the Bureau of Social Affairs for permission to dismiss their workers as the managements found it difficult to carry on.

In view of this serious situation, the Bureau of Social Affairs, with the permission of the City Government, will soon call a Production Conference to be attended by representatives of the Executive Yuan, the National Natural Resources Commission, the China Textile Development Company, the China Silk Company, and other industrial organizations so as to find ways and means to develop China's industry and to solve the problem of unemployment. The North China Daily News reported that 200,000, or nearly one-third of Nanking's 670,000 people were out of jobs in the middle of April. In Tientsin, according to Central News 230,000, or more than 80 percent of 285,800 workers, are unemployed. In Shanghai, the number of unemployed, which was estimated to be 120,000 last September, has been reduced to 50,000 men.

High Cost Of Labor

One of the most serious causes for this situation is probably the high cost of labor. China was famous for its cheap labor but the situation has been changed since the conclusion of the war. Wages of the factory workers are higher than those of college professors and government officials. Nanking's Mayor, Mr. Ma Chao-chun, declared in a press interview that his salary is only $140,000 per month but a rickshaw puller can make double the amount. The following table gives the average wages for different kinds of industrial workers in Shanghai in March:

Cotton mills	$100,000
Machine works	140,000
Public utilities	100,000
Printing works	120,000
Department stores	120,000
Carpenters	120,000
Construction workers	140,000
Silk mills	120,000

Business firms in Shanghai are also facing the problem of high labor costs. For instance, the Sun Sun Department Store is now spending far more for payment of its clerks than the pre-war days. In 1936 the company paid only 4.545 percent of its total business turnover as salaries to the staff members but in April, 1946 it paid as much as 16.3764 percent. In addition, the company paid another 5.5 percent of its total business turnover for the month in order to provide three meals for the staff members daily.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

Chekiang May Harness Chientang For Power

A PLANT to generate an estimated 150,000,000 kwh. of electricity annually and serving at least 10 districts of the province, is contemplated by the Bureau of Water Conservancy of the Chekiang Provincial Government, according to the Ta Kung Pao. The CVA project would be located at Lungkow, approximately 100 kilometers from Hangchow, and would harness the water power of the Chientang River.

Estimated cost is put at CNC$7,500,000,000, which is the exact amount the planners hope to derive in annual income—at $50 per kwh. Government banks, individual capitalists and investment companies will be invited to invest while the Chekiang officials also plan an appeal to UNRRA and CNRRA for assistance.

Hoover Lists Asia's Food Requirements

FORMER President Herbert Hoover, just returned to the United States after a world wide trip as President Truman's special food envoy, this week released the following figures on food needs of shortage areas in Asia:

May—India, 385,000 tons; Ceylon, 60,000; Malaya, 50,000; Philippines, 12,000; China, 120,000; Japan, 50,000; Korea, 15,000.

June—India, 350,000 tons; Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, unchanged; China, 150,000; Japan, 250,000; Korea 30,000.

July—India, 476,000 tons; Ceylon, Malaya, Philippines, unchanged; China, 200,000; Japan, 270,000; Korea, 45,000.

August—India 562,000 tons; Japan, 200,000; Korea, 10,000; others unchanged.

Customs Collecting Tax For Relief Measures

A SURTAX on imports and exports is being collected by the Chinese Maritimes Customs, in accordance with instructions from the government. The additional levy is to be used exclusively for relief work, according to Nanking announcement.

Explaining its recent ban on the importation of trucks, except for vehicles already en route, the Executive Yuan said the government has ordered a sufficient number to meet private individual needs, the Nanking Evening News reports.

The truck ban was the subject of an energetic protest sent to the United States last week by the newly-organized Automotive Association of Shanghai, which condemned as unfair a policy which allows surplus purchases to cripple established American trade.

Hirohito's Palace Scene Of Food Demonstration

HIROHITO's usually pale face must have been red this week, probably from both annoyance and embarrassment. Japan's August ruler, long a divinity to his humble subjects, was under fire again and, believe it or not, over food. The demonstration took place outside the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

Equally galling to the Emperor must have been the Yomiuri story, subsequently hotly denied, that large buckets of left-over white rice were found by demonstrators in the royal kitchen while the public, including the unwelcome searchers who had somehow made their way into the palace grounds, starved.. They charged hoarding.

Peace In Sinkiang

ANOTHER step towards ensuring peace in China's backdoor province of Sinkiang was made when the deadlock over the reorganization of insurgent Kazakan troops in the negotiations between the Sinkiang Provincial Government and Kazakan delegates in Tihwa was reported broken this week. Recently Governor Chang Chih-chung stressed that equality would be ensured all racial minorities in Sinkiang, but that no separatist activities would be allowed.

58 Nazi Horror Camp Officials To Hang

FIFTY-EIGHT death sentences by hanging were pronounced at the Mauthausen concentration camp trial this week. Three camp officials were sentenced to imprisonment.

In pronouncing sentence the court said: "The court finds that the circumstances and conditions and the very nature of the concentration camp at Mauthausen, combined with any and all of its by-camps, was of such criminal nature as to cause every official, governmental, military and civil, and every employee thereof, whether he be a member of the Waffen SS, the Allgemeine SS, a guard or a civilian, to be culpably and ciminally responsible."

Surrender Conditional, Tojo Counsel Claims

JAPAN capitulated with conditions attached, and the conditions included the trial only of violators of international law, claimed veteran Ichiro Kiyose, Tojo's chief defense counsel, in challenging the jurisdiction of the tribunal trying the Pearl Harbor Premier and 27 other top-flight Japs accused of crimes against peace and humanity.

Kiyose contended that under international law prior to the Potsdam declaration—which he at times termed an "agreement"—crimes against peace and humanity were not considered.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Salt fields on the shores of the Gulf of Chili have been repaired and are in operation. At the Taku field alone, 200,000 tons can be produced monthly. Production at the Daku and Hanku fields will begin shortly.

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Local financial circles state that half of China's expenses during the current year will be met by the sale of alien property taken over by the Government. In Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, property confiscated has been valued at CNC$1,000,000,000,000.

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The past week saw several indications of the fast-reviving shipping, industry, with announcements of new services by several firms. The Java-China-Japan line announced the early resumption of service, the Min Sen Industrial Company announced the inauguration of additional coastal sailings from Tientsin to Shanghai and Canton and also plans for a run to the South Seas, while the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company added four ships to its Shanghai-Tientsin run.

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Two thousand farm implements from America were reported to have arrived in China by this week. They are scheduled to be used in Honan. Four American engineers and a group of Chinese engineers and technicians will direct their operation until local people are familiar with them.

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The early re-establishment of Globe Wireless radio-telegraphic service between China and America was announced this week when it was revealed that the U.S. Federal Communications Commission had approved the circuit. Neil Brown, vice-president and Far Eastern manager, said that service to the public would not be available until Chinese government approval of frequency had been obtained and the circuit tested.

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Dispatches from Taiwan this week reported rapid strides in industrial recovery with more than 350 of the 473 factories taken over from the Japanese as now being in operation, plus plans for the establishment of an additional 21 industrial and mining companies. Higher industrial and agricultural goals were also announced.

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A drop in rice and cloth prices here and in Hankow was predicted this week with the arrival in Hankow of several American amphibious ships carrying 24 tons of rice from Szechuen and the arrival in Shanghai of 1,000,000 bales of American cotton cloth.

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The first post-war shipment of 4700 pounds of Chinese tea arrived in New York some time ago, was passed by the American Commodity Testing Bureau, and is now on sale in Chinese restaurants. The tea is sold in America at US$0.35 per pound.

Plans for three highway systems linking a number of China's important cities were announced last week by Kang Shih-chen, engineer of the Engineering Planning Board of the Executive Yuan. The systems are: (1) From Shanghai to Chungking by way of Nanking and Hankow. (2) From Hankow to Sian. (3) From Tangku to Peiping through Tientsin. Another material step toward restoring communications is announced by the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Administration which expects to have completed repair work on its Kiukiang-Nanchang, Chichi-Kinghwa, and Chuchow-Pingchiang sections before the end of the year.

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While in Shanghai the coal shortage and the subsequent high cost of coal have forced many people to change to kerosene even for cooking purposes, it is announced that the Tatung Coal Company will undergo a reorganization. The mine is now operating with the cooperation of the National Natural Resources Commission.

* * *

The rice shortage has become stringent all through Central China and extends even to the rich-rice lands of Changsha where speculation is said to have created a shortage, the causes of which are under official investigation. Generalissimo Chiang has issued orders that no military officer may impede the flow of rice into the Shanghai area, and Premier T. V. Soong has ordered two million piculs of rice shipped to Shanghai from Szechuen. Nevertheless, rice rose to a new high of $48,000 per picul in the local market.

* * *

The rapid post-war resumption of silk-production is indicated from China, Japan, and Italy. The production of Chekiang Province alone is estimated at 30,000 piculs, and government banking firms have agreed to lend $20,000,000,000 for the purchase of cocoons. The United States will receive 9000 bales of various grades of silk from Tokyo this month, and statistics of Italian silk exports to the U.S., Argentina, Great Britain, and Switzerland during March indicate that Italy's silk exports are almost back to their pre-war scale.

* * *

Under limitations, the National City Bank of New York has been allowed to open its Tokyo branch. The restrictions provide that operations of the bank may relate solely to the occupation of Japan and that commercial banking activities will not be allowed. Banks of other Allied nations will be allowed to reopen under the same restrictions.

* * *

Because its ships have been in use as transport for government officials and troops, the Min Sen Industrial Company has announced a loss of CNC$1,200,000,000 during the month of April according to the Wuhan Jih Pao of Hankow. The company is said to be trying to negotiate loans to cover its losses for the months of March and April.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

SOVIET POLITICS AT HOME AND ABROAD *by Frederick L. Schuman. Alfred O. Knopf, New York,* 1945. US$4.00, 663 *pps. Reviewed by Michael Karpovich in the New York Times.*

A book on Soviet Russia by Professor Schuman—Woodrow Wilson Professor of Government at Williams College, and author of "The Nazi Dictatorship," "Europe on the Eve," and " Night Over Europe"—is bound to attract wide attention.

Throughout the narrative, "vital connections between internal and foreign affairs" are constantly emphasized, and the latter occupy as much space as the former, being presented against the background of world politics. It must be said that on the whole his book is an apology for the Sovieet regime, and that its chief purpose seems to be to champion the cause of the Russian Revolution against its detractors in the Western World. Throughout the book this polemical note is predominant, and the author himself is anything but dispassionate. He does not mince words in attacking the critics of the Russian Communist dictatorship, all of whom (or at least all those whom he mentions) appear in the role of "sick souls" using a "poison pen" as their principal weapon and picturing the Soviet Union as an inferno simply because their "property was expropriated, whether it took the form of visible wealth or of emotional fixation on symbols alleged to have been debased." Although this seems to exclude the possibility of a fundamental opposition to Soviet theory and practice based on rational convictions rather than emotions, the present reviewer feels bold enough to register disagreement with some of Mr. Schuman's principal contentions.

First, as to the course of events inside of Russia, the author does not deny that Soviet Russia is a totalitarian state; but he claims that Soviet totalitarianism was not "necessarily implicit in the Bolshevism of 1917-18 but was forced upon it . . . by the decisions of Russian democrats and of the Western democracies." In the opinion of Mr. Schuman, the fault of the Russian democrats consisted in their refusal to accept the offer of the Bolsheviks to participate in the new government provided they accepted the Bolshevik program (the Soviets as the basis of the new state, and "no freedom for the bourgeoisie"). Apart from the fact that it would be hard to prove that "all (socialist) parties were welcome," to accept such an offer would mean for the opponents of Bolshevism to give up their democratic beliefs, and it is difficult to see how one could have expected from them such a spiritual and political suicide.

Moreover, in developing his argument, Mr. Schuman seems to ignore the whole authoritarian and dictatorial trend of Bolshevism from its very inception, as well as to minimize the paramount importance of the dogma in the thinking and acting of the Bolsheviks both before and after the conquest of power. Contrary to his assertion, the one-party system, the dictatorship and the terror were implicit in the very design of the revolution in Russia as conceived and executed by Lenin and his disciples. Certainly, the civil war (of which the Bolshevik coup d'etat was the first act) as well as the intervention played their part in the development, but even Mr. Schuman himself has to admit that "the Marxist creed (he should have said the Leninist creed) may well have led ultimately to the same results."

Equally artificial seems to me the interpretation which the author gives to the Stalin constitution of 1936 in action. Speaking of the elections that followed its promulgation, he finds it possible to assert that Soviet candidates "were not imposed from above." He bases his contention mainly on the fact that candidates were proposed by various public organizations, forgetting Article 126 of the Constitution, according to which the Communist party "is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

In his discussion of the Soviet dictatorship, Professor Schuman stresses its benevolent nature and seems to believe that eventually it will voluntarily abolish itself. In his eyes, it is primarily an educational device, the purpose of which is to "integrate elite and mass, preserve the true faith, promote high morale and group purpose, maintain discipline and elan." At the risk of being called a cynic, I venture to suggest that the principal aim of the Soviet dictatorship, like that of any other dictatorship (the rare case of temporary "constitutional dictatorship" excepted), is to preserve the ruling party in power.

Mr. Schuman does not quote the pronouncements made by Lenin. Trotsky and Stalin alike to the effect that the fundamental difficulty of the Communist party in Russia was that it tried to achieve a proletarian revolution in an overwhelmingly peasant country; but he deals with the problem in his own way. The party, he says, "has essayed the role of Prometheus, bringing the gift of light to the dark people." And then comes the following characterization of the Russian peasant; "Left to himself, he is slovenly, unkempt, incompetent...illiterate, superstitious and stubborn in his all but invincible stupidity.... He cannot be free to do what he likes, for what he likes to do will keep him a slave." In spite of this dismal starting point (the muzhik's "Latent talents," however, are mentioned). Mr. Schuman is surprisingly optimistic as far as the fate of political freedom in Russia is concerned. It will come, he assures us, together with civil liberties—under the sponsorship of the Communist party.

I find the same lack of realism in Mr. Schuman's interpretation of some crucial points in the history of Soviet Russia's relationship with the Western World. Here again, although some mistakes and blunders on the part of the Soviet Government are recognized, by far the largest share of the blame is put on the other side. Thus the Allies are blamed for having missed the opportunity of preventing the Brest — Litovsk peace treaty, by turning down Lenin's overture for military cooperation, although the unreal and doubtfully sincere nature of that gesture is conclusively proved by Lenin's statements made at the time—his admission that Russia had no army to wage war, and that it was to the Soviet Government's advantage, by means of a separate peace with Germany, to rid themselves of "both imperialistic Groups fighting each other."

The late part of the book is devoted to an eloquent plea for international understanding and cooperation in order to avoid the ultimate tragedy of an atomic world war. While there is much that is admirable in these pages, I am slightly puzzled by a peculiar mixture of sincere internationalism and REALPOLITIK in Professor Schuman's approach to the problem. When discussing the results of the San Francisco Conference, he deplores the rejection of the possibility of a World Federation as an "unrealistic and and disruptive" policy—a sentiment in which I heartily concur. But then, instead of accepting Edgar Ansel Mowcer's advice, which he quotes with obvious approbation, that "now *** is the time to start transforming the San Francisco organization into a real supernational administration," he readily acquiesces in the Super-Powers' domination of the world as the only possible basis for peace. By a curious dialectical process, the "unrealistic and disruptive" policy becomes (in the next sentence!) "realistic and constructive."

He is particularly impatient with all those who find any fault whatsoever in the Soviet Union's post-war foreign policy, which he apparently considers irreproachable ("in Asia, as in Europe, the Kremlin championed non-intervention, national sovereignty, democracy, and friendly regimes within a constellation of allies and good neighbor's.") He denies the Western Powers even the right of diplomatic intervention in Eastern Europe on the grounds that "Danubia and Balkania was (?) and will remain a Soviet sphere of influence," that this circumstance is "Wholly compatible with Anglo-American interests," and that any effort to put an end to "Soviet hegemony" in the region "involves risks of promoting World War III." That this means an outright repudiation of the declaration of the Yalta Conference, which according to Mr. Schuman "achieved a heartening measure of success," as well as of the subsequent commentary of the late President Roosevelt, who spoke of the decision of the conference as spelling the end of all "spheres of influence," apparently does not cause Mr. Schuman much concern.

Few will dispute the author's contention that an agreement between the Big Three, and in particular between the United States and the Soviet Union, is an indispensable condition of a real and lasting peace. But one can well question whether an agreement along the lines he suggests will lead to such a happy consummation.

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TIME TABLE

44	24	8	2	4	42	74	6	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	7	1	3	5
4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A ↑	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	20.25	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39		10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01		15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	19.57	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	19.50	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	18.57	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	18.48	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.04	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	17.50	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	12.14	13.15	16.00			2.13	D	A			6.30	12.36	17.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	13.11	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29	16.33	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	13.14	14.16	17.05			3.24	D	A			4.54	10.24	16.30	11.14	13.34	0.13
		13.51						A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D					15.58			
		13.53						D 南站 SOUTH	A					15.56			
9.55	15.55	14.01	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30	15.47	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	14.07	15.07	17.51			4.22	D	A			3.17	9.12	15.42	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	15.40	16.30	19.25			6.00	↓A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
QUINSAN	崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN	吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A ↑	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	9.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	9.30	16.50	D	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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